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PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.

THE NAMES THAT INDIANA OFFERS.

BRIGHT PROSPECT FOR THE REPUBLICANS IN THE STATE—A MARKED CHANGE SINCE WINTER—THE WRETCHED LEGISLATIVE RECORD—SERIOUS BLUNDER OF GOV. HENDRICKS—THE "INDEPENDENT" PARTY OUT OF SIGHT—TWO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES COMPARED—THE STATE TICKETS FOR THE NEXT ELECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, July 6, 1875.

Although Indiana has no State election this year—our elections having been made biennial four years ago—our people are by no means free from many of the excitements attendant upon these trials of strength between the two parties. The contest in Ohio, crucial as it is in many respects, and embracing within it so much of interest—notably the fate of two prominent aspirants for Presidential honors and a settlement, for some time at least, of the vexing question of the status of the common-school question, and the additional fact that we have with us the two possible Presidential candidates of the respective parties, serve as well as an actual canvass to precipitate the State into political fervor. All the newspapers, daily and weekly, are talking politics, and no private citizen meeting another, separates on any account whatever, without having passed a word upon the general party prospects in the State, or the particular prospect of Morton and Hendricks for the exalted station to which the friends of both gentlemen, if not they themselves, are looking with no inconsiderable eagerness and anxiety.

GENERAL FEATURES.

In the first place it may be said that the attitude of parties is very considerably changed since last Winter. Then the Democracy were in the ascendant. They had captured the City of Indianapolis the previous Spring, and in the Fall the State fell into their control; not, however, through a majority vote of the people, but by the defection of large numbers of Republican voters to the ranks of the Independent, or Granger, or Greenback Party. The Democracy had the Legislature by a decisive majority, and before it concluded its sessions the entire administration was in the hands of Gov. Hendricks. What the Legislature did and did not do you were thoroughly informed; but it was, perhaps, impossible to give a proper idea of the depth of disgust it created in the public mind by reason of its colossal stupidity. The Democracy entered into the campaign of 1874 with high-sounding promises, and under the pressure of hard times the people voted them a lease of power. They shamefully abused the trust, demonstrating their incapacity so completely, in the legislative branch, as to earn the *soubriquet* "The Fool Legislature;" and by this terse phrase it was and is now referred to. Gov. Hendricks recognized the importance to himself of a different appreciation of the Legislature, and did the unheard of thing of writing and publishing an elaborate review and defense of the General Assembly. But it was in vain. The public mind and conscience had been too scandalously outraged, and not all the eloquence and sophistry of the Governor could alter the popular verdict. The only result was to add to the accumulation of legislative inaneness an Executive blunder that will not speedily be forgotten. While the disgust with the Legislature was at its height this city entered into its biennial contest for Mayor and Councilmen. Added to the folly and weakness of the Legislature, the Democratic administration of city affairs for the past year had been superlatively reckless if not dishonest. Debt had been piled up, expenditures had been made without any reference to the ability of either treasury or the tax-payers. The best sentiment of the business part of the community was thoroughly aroused, while the religious and moral elements were agitated by the shadow of Roman Catholic attack upon the common-school system, projected into our State from Ohio, Indiana being a part of the archiepiscopal diocese having Cincinnati for its See. This influence was decidedly potential, and, combined with the well-grounded alarm at the incompetency or dishonesty of the Democratic administration, resulted in a sweeping Republican victory. Never was a campaign more carefully and systematically fought, and the effect of the splendid result cannot be overestimated. It infused life, vigor, and enthusiasm into the Republicans and correspondingly overwhelmed the Democracy with chagrin and dismay. They had control of all the departments of the city government, and did not hesitate to prostitute them to the basest party uses. But despite all—despite the last effort made by the *Sentinel* to rally Mr. Hendricks' Presidential prospects with the result of the municipal election, thus throwing the weight of his influence and popularity in the scale, the Republicans achieved a victory that carried more cheer to the party than any secured even during the days of the rebellion. Indianapolis is more the centre of the State politically than commercially, and the healthful influences of the Spring triumph have radiated to all parts of the State. The Republican ranks have been "dressed up." The party never was in a better condition. It is in fighting trim, ready to go into the next general battle with the encouragement and zeal born of confident faith.

Then the "Independent" Party has been practically buried. Almost nothing is now heard of it. Its pitiful display of strength in the Legislature excited only feelings of contempt. A few infatuated people still cling to it, in the hope that some day lightning will rive the old parties, and electrify them into prominence at the same stroke. But as a living, working entity, it has ceased to exist. Four-fifths of its voters, last Fall, were Republican, and these have returned to the old faith and organization, almost without an exception, save the few just here at the capital, or one or two at some of the county seats who hope to trade their apostasy for an office. Democratic demoralization is apparent on every hand. The election of McDonald as United States Senator was distasteful to the masses of the party, while the action of the Legislature in other and more vital matters squeezed the vitality right out of the ranks. The canvass was made on the cry of low taxes, and the platform declared that five cents on the hundred dollars was sufficient to meet the expenses of an honest and economical administration of the State Government. But this pledge was openly scouted by the leaders of the party when they came to legislate, and the levy was fixed at thirteen cents. With the new system of assessment, taxes will be as high, if not higher, in the aggregate this year as under Republican rule, when no floating debts at nine and ten per cent. were incurred to defray current expenses. I think this is a fair summary, of the party conditions at the present time, not specially from a Republican point of view, but as they are judged by the clear-headed men of both or all parties. One of the leaders of last year's Independent movement told me within the last ten days that he considered the third party a dead issue throughout the State.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The President's third-term letter was generally accepted here as a flat-footed yet discreet withdrawal of his name from among the candidates for 1876. On the heels of this publication has sprung up a wide discussion of the chances and availability of Senator Morton as the Republican nominee. Of one thing the country may be satisfied—that if the choice of the two parties should fall upon Morton and Hendricks Indiana will give her electoral vote to the former by a majority of not less than 25,000. The regard Indianians have for Senator Morton is deeply founded and unchanging. He is to Indiana people still the Governor under whose wise and firm administration the State was not only saved to the Union, but achieved a record second to none other in the Republic. His subsequent career in the Senate has enhanced and enlarged the esteem in which he was held, and it is entirely safe to say that no living man can evoke the enthusiasm and support from Indiana people that Oliver P. Morton can. Of another thing the country may be satisfied, and that is, that at no time has his health been better than now. I have known him somewhat intimately for twelve years, and never, even in the acme of his physical strength, have I seen his general health and spirits better. His paralysis affects only his legs, and those not fifty per cent. so much as formerly. With the increase of vital power and spirit, his limbs have perceptibly strengthened, and he daily walks on our streets without other assistance than his two canes. The attempt to make it appear that Mr. Morton is in a precarious condition, liable to die at any moment, is either a mistake or a willfully wicked falsehood. If the choice of the Republican Party should fall upon him, there is no human probability that he will not live many years beyond the term of Presidential service that such selection would devolve upon him. His Indiana friends are not averse to the discussion of his availability. Unlike some others, Senator Morton's record will bear the closest and most exacting scrutiny. His splendid services in the Executive chair of the State and in the Senate Chamber will not be dimmed by exposure to the scrutiny of the public gaze. Without an exception the Republican press of the State are his warm advocates, and unless he peremptorily forbids it, the Indiana delegation will go to the ensuing national convention pledged to work for the honor of having the name of O. P. Morton at the head of the next national ticket. As to Gov. Hendricks, there can be little doubt that both himself and the leaders of his party have made up their minds that he is to be the Democratic nominee. And if their judgment and hopes should be vindicated by the action of the party, the people of the country would be treated to a contest between two men as far apart in their mental characteristics and political records as are the poles. Senator Morton is a positive man. He is always on the one side or the other of every great question. Nobody is compelled to grope in the dark as to his standing on any issue that forces itself for solution. It may be that he is wrong now and then; but he has the manliness to acknowledge that, with additional information and experience, his opinions have undergone an honest modification. Gov. Hendricks is a negative man in all respects, and glories in nothing more profoundly than that during the entire period of his public life he has said nothing and done nothing to command either strong public approval or condemnation. Here at home he fails to secure the fullest confidence of his party friends. He is respected for his social qualities and moral worth, but he possesses neither the firmness nor the mental courage for leadership. What may be called the Bright wing of the Democracy is opposed to the Governor and his Presidential aspirations, not overtly but covertly. If a time should come when he could be done to death by a stroke of policy, they would not hesitate to strike it. They have for years had Graham N. Fitch in quiet training, in the hope that at some favorable juncture his name might be sprung upon a national convention, as were Polk's and Pierce's. Fitch will be remembered as the coadjutor Senator with the late Jesse D. Bright, and since his retirement from the Senate has been living at his home in Logansport, practicing his profession of physician. He is a man of ability and power, and would be heard from politically but for the temporary predominance of the Hendricks-McDonald ring.

THE SLATES FOR 1876.

It is generally conceded that Gen. Benjamin Harrison will head the Republican ticket for Governor in 1876, and Hon. William S. Holman the Democratic. Gen. Harrison was second in the ballot in the convention of 1872, when Gen. Browne became the nominee, and was nominated by acclamation for Congressman at Large, but peremptorily declined. He is a son of John Scott Harrison, of Ohio, and grandson of President Harrison. Of pre-eminent abilities and unexceptionable character, he has achieved the first rank in his profession, and not a few of his friends hint at a future succession to the chair so briefly occupied by his grandsire. Mr. Holman every one knows by reason of his Congressional service. His popularity in the State is beyond question. He succeeded in an election to Congress last Fall in a district overwhelmingly Republican. Between these two men the contest will be warm, and ordinarily would be close; but couple the names of Morton and Harrison together, and the result would be to carry the State, as I have said, by a majority of at least 25,000. However, whether Indiana is honored in this regard or not by the great Republican Party, to which she has contributed so largely in leaders and material, the organization is in shape today to march with closed ranks and full battalions under any banner and led by any well-chosen captain.

GOV. TILDEN AND SECRETARY FISH AT LONG BRANCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 9.—Gov. Tilden returned here this evening. Surgeon General Flint, under whose charge he is, prescribes rest, and he says he expects to remain here during the rest of the Summer.

Hon. Hamilton Fish came to-day, and had an interview with the President.

TRIAL OF EX-TREASURER PARKER OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—The proceedings in the trial of ex-State Treasurer Parker to-day were very important. Ladd, the missing witness, who attempted to abscond, was arrested, and testified that Parker told him that $450,000 in coupons of State bonds had been given him, of which his share was $150,000. This was when the final settlement was made by the State with Financial Agent Kimpton. Ladd also swore that Parker asked him to have these coupons funded by an agent of Parker. The coupons belonged to the State.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—William Brown, who murdered his wife Bessie on Saturday last, near Fairmount Park, was arrested in the northern part of this city this morning.

THE COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

THE CROWDS, THE CREWS, AND THE CHANCES.

PREPARATIONS OF THE HOTELS—THE BUOYS A SOURCE OF EMBARRASSMENT—WILL COXSWAINS BE SUBSTITUTED NEXT YEAR?—THE CREWS AT PRACTICE—HOW THEY WATCH EACH OTHER—HARVARD DOING FINELY, COLUMBIA NOT SO WELL—THE BOWDOINS PHYSICALLY THE BEST CREW ON THE LAKE—CORNELL IMPROVING—COOK TIRED OUT AND YALE STOCK A LITTLE HEAVY—THE OTHER CREWS—THE RACE SURE TO BE HOTLY CONTESTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Friday, July 9, 1875.

The people are beginning to flock into Saratoga in the fashion of last year, and the hotel proprietors are anxiously engaging rooms in cottages all over the place. Leland, at the Clarendon, expects to have over 300 outlying pickets of guests, who will probably all arrive on Saturday and Monday mornings. And this is one of the points where the hotel genius proper displays itself. To the casual eye nothing more is needed to be a hotel proprietor than to move in a very grand manner, allow people to come to the house and charge them roundly for the honor. But at such a time as the present the instinct, which alone teaches a man how to keep a hotel, is revealed. Here is the second year of the grand regatta at Saratoga. By what process of reasoning can the proprietor of a house tell whether there will be a crowd or not, and how great that crowd will be? He has to prepare himself, he has to lay in stores of comestibles for the expected numbers, many of which are perishable. If they don't come in the proportion for which he has provided then he suffers a great loss. And the true hotel genius reasons this out by indices that would escape all but the best-trained observation. The merest trifles become for him data as pregnant with meaning as the swirls of water, the color of the banks, the appearance of drift wood, to the pilots of the Mississippi.

I went over to the lake yesterday and remained on the water the greater part of the day. The lake was more tranquil than I have ever seen it; there was neither wave, nor throbbing, nor the long-drawn heavings and swellings which sometimes make themselves felt on inland waters. It stretched before one's eyes in a pure glassy sheet, which reflected faithfully the blue sky of the heavens above, and the numberless little cloudlets which wandered across heaven's dome. Our boat was brought to a stop among the buoys in the lane devoted to the Brown crew. The buoying was thoroughly completed and all the flags surmounted the rods. Whether the crews like this quite as well as they thought they should, may be a matter of doubt. For it is certain that several crews have already broken oars on them, and we are confronted with this doubt and danger in the race that any boat is liable to be rendered *hors de combat* in the moment of victory by coming into contact with one of these gay-looking buoys. The element of good steering is now almost as important as good rowing, and it is safe to say that if the contests are to be continued at Saratoga, which is, all things considered, the best place for the crews, and infinitely so for the public, then the adoption of coxswains becomes imperative. I think it a safe bet that at least two boats will snap an oar on these buoys. Consequently calculations of who will be the victors become exceedingly mixed, and the public may be treated this year to a very great surprise.

Nearly all the crews were upon the water yesterday morning, many of them at the same time. Going down the course simultaneously were Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and Columbia. Bowdoin went down before the others, and Cornell about half an hour afterward. Snake Hill has became quite an observatory of late, and the wily Cornellians have two men stationed there at practice hours; one with a good glass, the other with a pencil and note-book, and a watch before him. They time every crew that goes down the course, and, as the buoys are one-eighth of a mile from each other, they are able to approximate very closely to the time made by each. Harvard has, I think, taken a leaf out of their book, for on the very top of the hill yesterday, perched on the branches of a big pine tree, were two adherents of the crimson. I must tell you that the hopes of fair Harvard are raised very high indeed, for the crew for the past fortnight has been rowing wonderfully. The way they went down their lane yesterday morning was amazingly good. The rowing was emphatically beautiful, and looked uncommonly like winning. The bow oar, too, steered excellently, taking the centre of his course with scarcely a deviation. I was on the water, and consequently could not see much more than the first mile, but if Harvard can keep up for the other two miles at the same rate, why, then they must win, barring accidents. But then Harvard always does start with a tremendous spurt. They often before have looked like winning, and have died away in the last half mile.

Columbia was not doing satisfactorily. They started with a stroke of thirty-nine to the minute, but rowed ragged, and Goodwin, who was pulling stroke, seemed distressed by the pace. I fear there is a want of power behind the oars, for in spite of the spurting stroke the boat did not travel as rapidly as it should. Princeton also, in my opinion, is not so dangerous as the physique of the men would imply. The crew pulled a slow stroke, which looked dangerous, but the fact is it was not so in reality. Parmely sat up like a tower, his gigantic proportions making him very conspicuous. In front and behind him the men were bending almost double to their oars, but he remained almost perfectly erect, and was rowing entirely with his arms. They are undoubtedly prodigious, but I doubt if he can possibly pull as much with them as the others with their backs and loins. And the boat did not move like a racing boat by any means. The Bowdoins, who arrived only a few days ago, are in most admirable condition, and in my belief physically the best crew on the lake. But they have not yet got accustomed to the buoys, and ran against two or three before they had rowed a quarter of a mile. The boat veered steadily to one side from the start, owing in all probability to the very vigorous pulling of the bow oar. This occasioned some little delayings, but in spite of all these the boat went very fast, and I believe that they can row from end to end at the same tremendous pace.

Cornell holds, in my estimation, a still higher place than when I last wrote you of this crew. There is not a man sick, there is not a man despondent, every one is in the highest spirits and condition, and I am satisfied that they are going to try to win. There are many things in their favor. They are the best-balanced crew on the water; they have an admirable steerer—Waterman by name; they have utilized the times of rough water by practicing in the lee of Snake Hill starts and spurts until the whole six men and the boat have become one. They have the best position as regards health of all the crews. They have studied the capacities of their rivals from their rocky observatory, and know exactly against what they will have to contend. And they are so much encouraged by what they have seen and learned that they will be enabled to give to the struggle all those deep-lying energies which can only be reached by supreme confidence or despair. When I saw them yesterday I was greatly struck by the precision of their movements. Other crews rowing up to the starting-point would balance themselves before the word "Go!" was given for at least ten minutes. But the bold Cornelians took up their station, (No. 2 to the westward,) and, after a pause while one might count ten, dipped their oars in the water and went down the course like a streak.

In Yale, the great Yale, I begin to lose confidence. Cook is eternally out in the pair-oar coaching some man or other, and both he and Fowler look fagged. And I very much doubt whether the Captain feels as confident as he did before he came to Saratoga. I think the rowing of Harvard has surprised him. I am sure it did me. The difference between what I saw on the Charles River and on the lake was wide beyond words. The back down of the Freshman crew because of Chandler's removal, has helped to dishearten both crew and college, and I doubt if any but the most sanguine hope for victory. Nevertheless, the crew and Captain are too good to row a bad race, and if they do not win themselves, they will make the struggle warm for those who do. Their great friends, the Wesleyans, are admitted to be stout, true men. I saw them taking their morning's walk yesterday, and they stepped along in a lively manner, headed by an old graduate of Middletown. They have their supporters, but no outsiders think they stand a chance of victory. The Brown crew is good, but I have not been able to see them near enough to tell much about them. I understand, however, that they do not go down the course much, which is a bad sign.

To sum up, it seems pretty clear that the race will be rowed in two divisions. There will be no easy victory like last year, no stringing out of the entire flotilla. But half a dozen of the best crews will race together from start to finish, and the others will have a contest entirely among themselves. As there are several crews who only enter in the hope of doing better another time, and with the one expectation of placing boating on a better footing in their colleges this was inevitable, nor will it, therefore, be any disgrace to be in the second division. In the first the public will assuredly find Bowdoin, Brown, Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Yale. I put them alphabetically to avoid the appearance even of prophecy, because there are so many accidents possible that victory has in it on this occasion an undoubted element of chance. In my opinion, however, Harvard is the fastest, Bowdoin the stanchest, and Cornell is the best balanced, and has the best union of stanchness and speed. GAR.

NEW SHELLS FOR YALE, HAMILTON, AND UNION—A CHANGE IN THE YALE CREW—NO CHANGE TO BE MADE IN THE PROGRAMME — ARRIVALS, ARRANGEMENTS, &C.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 9.—The crews on Saratoga Lake are all in practice. Capt. Cook, of Yale, has changed one man in his crew, Hall, substitute, taking the place of Chandler, No. 2. He has also taken a new shell in which to row the race. These two changes have lowered Yale stock slightly, although the blue seems to be still the favorite. The Williams crew injured their boat yesterday, but are out in her to-day. The report of a change in the programme is untrue. The Freshman race will occur at 11 o'clock Tuesday forenoon, and the University race at 11 o'clock Wednesday forenoon. The arrivals are large, and college colors are being worn among the friends of the various colleges. The course is in perfect order, and the arrangements will be as perfect as human foresight and care can make them. It is difficult to say which crews are the favorites, many predicting that some of the crews hitherto set down as medium, will lead at the finish. The Hamilton and Union crews have just received their racing shells.

THE CREWS DECLINE WITH THANKS THE VALUABLE CUPS OFFERED BY MR. BRESLIN, OF THE GRAND UNION HOTEL.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 9.—At a meeting of the Captains of the several boats' crews now on Saratoga Lake, held this evening, resolutions were adopted declining to accept the elegant cups offered as special prizes by Mr. J. H. Breslin, proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel in this village. The prizes have been on exhibition in the parlor of the hotel for several days. The preamble of the resolutions recites that any prizes from an outside source, especially of so valuable a nature as those offered, would tend to affect unfavorably the true interests of the races, which are the promotion of amateur contests, and of the meeting, in more intimate social relations, of the various members of the American colleges. The resolution of declination is signed by all the Captains except the Captain of the Columbia crew. Resolutions of thanks for Mr. Breslin's intended kindness were also adopted.

THE DEATH OF GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—It seems that the immediate cause of Gen. Frank P. Blair's death was a fall he received while walking from one room to another in his house. He had been out for a drive in the afternoon, returned about 5 o'clock, and seemed to have enjoyed it much and received considerable benefit, but while walking in his room he was attacked with dizziness and fell, striking his temple against a piece of furniture, which rendered him insensible. Medical aid was summoned immediately, and every effort made to restore him to consciousness, but without success, and at 11:30 he quietly passed away, surrounded by all the members of his family. His parents have been telegraphed to and will probably arrive here in time for his funeral on Sunday. His family desire a quiet funeral, but the members of the old First Missouri Regiment, of which Gen. Blair was the first Colonel, have called a meeting for to-morrow, and will probably decide to accompany the remains of their old commander to his grave, and other organizations may determine to do likewise.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 9.—A pigeon-shooting match took place at Monmouth Park this afternoon between John Hecksher, of the Jerome Park Gun Club, and John Tucker, of the Philadelphia Club. They shot at fifty birds each, twenty five yards rise, English Gun Club rules. The score was as follows: Hecksher, 35; Tucker, 34. This was considered excellent shooting for amateurs. A large and fashionable attendance was present, and Hecksher was warmly congratulated on the result.

CLASS DAY AT BOWDOIN.

BRUNSWICK Me., July 9. — Class day exercises this afternoon concluded the Bowdoin College Commencement, which has this year proved unusually interesting, and has attracted more visitors than any preceding it for many years. All indications point to a large Freshman Class at the opening of the Fall Term.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE CONTESTS.

THE AMERICAN TEAM VISIT THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS OF BELFAST.

BELFAST, July 9.—The members of the American Rifle Team, accompanied by the Mayor of Belfast, spent to-day in visiting the principal manufactories of the city. They were enthusiastically cheered by the operatives. At lunch the Mayor proposed the health of the team, remarking that friendly contests such as those at Dublin and Belfast tended to increase the friendship between the two nations and ought to be encouraged.

Col. Gildersleeve, replying to the toast, returned thanks, and reiterated the expressions of gratitude of the team for the cordiality they had everywhere met in Ireland. Nowhere, he said, was it more marked than in Belfast, whose industrial activity struck the American team and the other visitors most favorably.

THE PROPOSED TEAM MATCHES WITH ENGLISH RIFLEMEN DECLINED BY THE AMERICANS.

BELFAST, July 9.—Col. Gildersleeve today received letters from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, inviting the Americans to shoot on the 17th inst., at Wimbledon, against a team of eight picked from the United Kingdom, the range to be 1,000 yards, and each man to have thirty shots.

Col. Gildersleeve has replied declining the proposition. He says the Americans have determined to adhere to their original plan of engaging in only one team match on this side the Atlantic. He thanks the Secretary for the invitation.

A letter of a similar character has been sent to Mr. Parsons, Adjutant of the English eight, in response to his letter of July 5, proposing a match between the Americans and a team of eight selected from the four nationalities of the United Kingdom.

For the present all team matches are off, and it is not likely that any new ones will be made. The Americans will be at Wimbledon in the latter part of next week, and take part in the shooting for the Albert Cup and other matches open to all comers.

The opinion gains ground here that the English are afraid to meet the Americans, except on terms unfavorable to the latter.

BANQUET TO THE TEAM BEFORE THEIR DEPARTURE FROM BELFAST—THE CUP WON BY COL. GILDERSLEEVE AT CLANDEBOYE PRESENTED TO HIM.

BELFAST, July 9.—A farewell banquet was given to the American Team this afternoon. Mr. Robert Thompson, a prominent merchant, presided, and made a speech wishing the Americans every success.

Mayor Lindsay entered near the close of the banquet, and presented Col. Gildersleeve with the cup won by him at Clandeboye. The Mayor said the citizens of Belfast were glad the cup was going to America.

Col. Gildersleeve returned thanks, and declared he should ever consider the cup his most important trophy.

After further speeches and toasts the company rose, and the visitors proceeded to the pier to take the steamer to Glasgow, escorted by the Mayor and a delegation of citizens. Thousands of people lined the docks and piers to see them off, and there was loud and hearty cheering as the vessel steamed out.

The party will visit the Scotch Lakes to-morrow, and expect to arrive in Edinburgh in the evening.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICANS FOR GLASGOW.

BELFAST, July 9.—The gentlemen of the American Rifle Team left this city this evening for Glasgow.

THE AMERICAN TEAM CONCEDED TO BE INVINCIBLE—LETTER FROM DR. HAMILTON, OF THE IRISH TEAM, GIVING THE REASONS.

LONDON, July 10.—Mr. Hamilton, of the Irish Team, writes to the *Standard* indorsing Mr. Parsons' letter of yesterday in reply to newspaper criticisms. He says:

"I have shot against the American Team both in the United States and Ireland. I can say with confidence there never has been any team in this country able to beat them. I don't mean we have not as good individual shots, but their organization is simply perfect. Discipline will always beat superior individual strength in such contests. The members of the American Team have shot together for over a year. If one member by accident gets off the target, another is able at once to put him on again. Col. Gildersleeve has assured me that men only win by the minutest trifle in America. The Irish made a higher score than the best they ever made for the Elcho Shields, and yet, although it is true by accident, were beaten. The following week, when, competing for individual prizes, they made fifty-two points more than the Americans over the same course. The Irish score at Dollymount on June 29 was again better than any they ever made for the Elcho Shield, while the Americans averaged 161.16, which is higher than the best individual score ever made at Wimbledon. Yet, in the Abercorn Cup match, for the selection of the Irish eight, six Irishmen headed the list, the Americans following at long intervals."

The letter points to the above statistics as a proof that the Americans are almost safe from defeat shooting against a picked team, while if allowed to compete with three eights the match would be the best and most interesting the world has ever seen.

THE DIRECT CABLE.

THE STEAMER FARADAY REPAIRING THE FLAW—THE CABLE BUOYED IN TWO PLACES.

LONDON, July 9.—To-day's *Telegraph*, in its financial article, says: "The steam-ship Prussian, which has arrived at Liverpool from Quebec, spoke the steam-ship Faraday on the 1st inst. in latitude 49°, longitude 43° 30′, engaged with the direct United States cable, which was buoyed in two places. There was a heavy swell at the time. The Faraday was east of all ice, but there were numerous icebergs between her and land. If the cable had a double flaw requiring repairs, the delay in the opening of traffic is sufficiently explained."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CONNECTION OF CANADA WITH THE MOTHER COUNTRY—THE LONDON TIMES ON LORD DUFFERIN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, July 9.—The *Times*, in an article on Lord Dufferin's speech, says Canada has been advancing rapidly, but not so fast or with so free a tread as the United States. If any Canadians formerly felt a lurking wish to join the Republic they became loyal when they saw the enormous load of debt and taxes left by the civil war. Canadians might, however, have sought annexation ere this, in some fit of petulance, if the mother country had left them any grievance. But, on the whole, they have scarcely felt the restraint of the Imperial Government. Canadian loyalty has been admirable, but we may yet have to call for larger proofs of patriotism if we intend to knit the colonies into a firmer union with the mother country, so as to make them a source of strength instead of weakness in time of war.

THE EXCITEMENT AT A REVIVAL MEETING.

LONDON, July 9.—The hall in which Mr. Moody is holding his meetings in Camberwell was crowded last night one hour before the beginning of the services. The building was also surrounded by a crowd which broke through the outside gates, and it was this that created the panic inside the hall, which was only stilled by music. The congregation remained standing while the incoming crowd was quieted by a statement from Mr. Moody that the meeting would not be held unless they retired.

A ministers' meeting to consult with Mr. Moody as to the future will be held on Monday next, when Mr. Moody's work here will close. He has met the London committee, who have decided to continue the noon prayer-meetings under the management of the best man they can find.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANQUET AT GUILDHALL.

LONDON, July 9.—All the foreign Mayors to whom were sent invitations to the international banquet at Guildhall, on the 29th inst., have accepted, except two.

SPAIN.

PURSUIT OF THE CARLIST GENERAL DORREGARAY INTO ARRAGON—DON CARLOS DISAPPEARS FROM TREVINO.

MADRID, July 9.—Official dispatches report that the Carlist General Dorregary, after reaching the villages of Angues and Casbas, at the foot of Mount Guara, between Huesca and Jaca, succeeded in entering the Boltana District in Arragon, near the Pyrenees. Three brigades are actively pursuing him.

The *Imparcial* says Don Carlos and staff have hurriedly decamped from Trevino to avoid pursuit.

RELIEF OF VITTORIA—CARLISTS REPULSED AT TREVINO.

MADRID, July 9.—The Alfonsists relieved Vittoria and entered the city on Wednesday.

The Carlists have been defeated at Trevino with a loss of 400 killed and sixty prisoners. They are retreating to the northern part of Alava.

FRANCE.

THE RHONE THREATENING TO OVERFLOW ITS BANKS.

PARIS, July 9.—The waters of the Rhone are rising, and inundations are feared.

DAMAGE BY INUNDATION IN LISIEUX, DEPARTMENT OF CALVADOS.

PARIS, July 9.—The town of Lisieux and vicinity, in the Department of Calvados, has been damaged by inundation to the amount of 2,000,000 francs.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

James Carlton fell from a cherry-tree and broke his neck at Boston yesterday.

A party of 495 Mennonites left Sarnia, Ontario, last evening, by steamer, for Manitoba.

The United States steamer Kansas left Pensacola, Fla., on Wednesday, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Annie O'Connor, thirteen years of age, was drowned while bathing at South Boston yesterday afternoon.

Emile Girard, a store-keeper of Labadieville, Assumption Parish, La., was shot and killed by a drunken negro on July 4.

Dennis Cronin fell through a scuttle of the Boston and Albany Railroad coal shed at Boston, yesterday afternoon, and was killed.

John Older was instantly killed, and John S. Walker dangerously injured while putting up a barn at Brussels, Ontario, yesterday.

Mrs. Michael Ready was shot dead last night in a house on Hamilton street, New-Haven, Conn., by E. N. Hosmer. Hosmer was arrested.

Mr. Harris, civil engineer, left Ottawa, Ontario, yesterday, with three engineers, for the Vancouver's Island section of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

The cod-fishery around Newfoundland has been very remunerative, mackerel appearing in considerable quantities. The fishery at Margarets has not been so successful.

The difference between the Savannah and Charleston (S. C.) Railroad and the Central Railroad are so far adjusted that there is no further interruption to through travel.

Alexander Newton was sentenced to be hanged at New-Orleans yesterday for the murder of Justin Bourdinay, the day of execution to be hereafter appointed by the Governor.

Iron tubes for the transmission of brine between the salt wells of Sanforth and Kidd's salt block and Canton Rock, Ontario, a distance of five miles, have been successfully laid, and are in operation.

Mrs. Seaman, a widow with seven children, residing in the town of Fremont, Sullivan County, committed suicide the other day by hanging herself. Domestic trouble with her son is said to have been the cause of the act.

The steamer Panther, from Brigus, N. F., for Labrador, with a general cargo, went ashore at Battle Harbor, and remained there forty-eight hours, until most of her freight was discharged, when she floated, leaking badly.

John Smith and Mathias McDonald were lost on the Newfoundland Banks on the 24th of June, from the schooner Clyde, of Gloucester, in a dense fog. After being fifty-two hours in a dory they were picked up, and arrived at Sydney yesterday.

Hon. H. P. Lefever Trench, Secretary of the British Legation; Aristarchi Bey, Turkish Minister; Count Litta, Secretary of the Italian Legation; Chevalier Tavera, Chargé d'Affaires of Austria; and Baron Thielmann, Secretary of the Prussian Legation, are at Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George.

A BARKEEPER KILLS HIS EMPLOYER'S SON.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 9.—Gaetano Guidi, aged twenty-four, a barkeeper, in the employ of a man named Bodrack, at the corner of Broadway and Harrison street, instantly killed John Bodrack, a son of his employer, to-night. Guidi says that young Bodrack was in the habit of helping himself behind the bar, and paid no attention to warnings to keep away. He repeated the offense to-night, and an encounter occurred between the two men, resulting in Guidi's thrusting a knife into Bodrack's throat, severing the jugular vein and causing instant death. Guidi is under arrest.

A MAD DOG ON THE RAMPAGE.

NYACK, N. Y., July 9.—Early yesterday morning a rabid Spitz dog entered the barn-yard of Mr. Smith Lydecker, of this place, and bit four horses, three cows, a bull, and three dogs. Mr. Lydecker hearing the noise immediately started to find the cause. He saw the dog and fired a shot, wounding it. The dog was afterward killed. Two other dogs were also bitten. Every precaution has been taken, and as yet the horses and cattle exhibit no signs of hydrophobia. The three dogs were at once shot by Mr. Lydecker.

WASHINGTON.

AMOUNT OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING.

A STATEMENT SHOWING THE OPERATION OF THE NEW CURRENCY ACT—NO INDICTMENTS YET FOUND AGAINST THE OFFICIALS SUSPECTED OF COMPLICITY WITH THE WHISKY RING—COUNTERFEITING GOLD COIN IN CALIFORNIA—ARREST OF TWO OF A GANG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following statement represents the actual amount of outstanding national bank notes on July 1 last, as compared with the amount outstanding last year, and shows the operation of the new Currency act: National bank notes outstanding June 20, 1874, $349,894,182; national bank notes outstanding January 14, 1875, $351,861,450; national bank notes outstanding July 1, 1875, $351,869,008; circulation issued since act of June 20, 1874, $11,601,892; circulation destroyed and retired, $9,627,066; actual increase of circulation, $1,974,826; legal-tender notes deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, since June 20, 1874, for the purpose of retiring national bank circulation, $25,523,057; balance of deposits of banks in liquidation previous to that date, $3,818,675, making $29,336,732—less circulation retired and destroyed, $9,627,066—leaving July 1 legal-tenders now deposited with the Treasurer by banks retiring their circulation, $19,709,666; legal-tender notes withdrawn from circulation, being eighty per centum upon $7,785,525 additional circulation issued under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, $6,228,420.

THE OFFICIALS IMPLICATED IN THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The indictments against prominent officers of the Government, and other persons, which have been expected at St. Louis, are not yet reported here to have been found. There is much excitement, and the charges against Avery, Holt, and others are a constant theme of conversation in the departments and on the street corners. Gossip connects with the frauds the names of persons never before suspected, and names that have hitherto been clear as crystal. Whatever evidence there is, worthy of consideration, must soon be produced, and till it is, the gossip of the street ought to be very cautiously received or wholly discredited.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ARREST OF COIN COUNTERFEITERS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Treasury Secret Service Division has received information of the arrest at Oroville, Cal., of Motroni Sebastiano and Augustina Buazzi, two members of the notorious Marysville gang of counterfeiters. These men were in Oroville during the session of the Democratic Convention, and took advantage of the crowded condition of the saloons to pass bogus quarter eagles. They disposed of ten before arousing suspicion, and when a local officer apprehended Sebastiano only one piece was found in his possession. An operative of the Secret Service, after a diligent search, discovered Buazzi asleep at 4 o'clock in the morning under a tree. A search of his pockets brought to light fifteen base quarter-eagles. The prisoners were taken to Marysville, near which the manufactory was located. It was a one and a half story frame structure, facing a slough which runs into the Feather River and close to a dense swamp. In this house were found fifty unfinished quarter eagles, just as they had left the moulds, a quantity of mixed and unmixed crucibles, ladles, bottles of various kinds, acids, &c. The two men were taken to San Francisco, and after a preliminary examination before United States Commissioner O'Brien, were committed in default of bail for trial.

POSTAL CARDS AND STAMPS.

Reports just made by Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber show that 107,616,000 postal cards were issued during the fiscal year which ended June 30 last, against 91,079,000 issued for the year which ended June 30, 1874. The increase is equivalent to about 18 1-6 per cent., which shows that the postal cards are growing in popular favor. The value of the issue of ordinary postage stamps during the year ending June 30, 1875, was $18,271,479, an increase of $996,237 over the previous year; of newspaper and periodical postage stamps, $815,902 47; of ordinary stamped envelopes and wrappers, $4,124,477 34, an increase of $242,284 58; of postal cards, $1,076,160; of total issues for sale to the public, $24,283,018 81, an increase of $2,219,794 05 over the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874. The sale of official postage stamps for the fiscal year amounted to $834,970 25, a decrease of $580,874 95 since June 30, 1874; official stamped envelopes, $354,522 18, an increase of $1,065 52 over the year 1874.

COUNTERFEITED NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The Controller of the Currency desires to retire all the circulating notes of the denomination of $5 of the following banks, the notes of that denomination having been successfully counterfeited: The First, Third, and Traders' National Banks of Chicago; the First National Bank of Paxton, Ill.; First National Bank of Canton, Ill. The national banks throughout the country are requested to return all notes of these banks of the denomination of $5 to the Treasury for redemption, and no additional issues of this denomination will hereafter be issued to these banks.

LICENSE OF BREWERS OF BEER.

A number of beer manufacturers who had taken out a $100 license to manufacture beer, and finding the quantity manufactured by them required only a license of $50, have made application to be refunded in that amount. The matter being referred to the First Controller of the Treasury, that officer finds nothing in the law allowing such refundment, and decides in opposition to the application. The manufacturers, it is stated, will contest the question in the courts.

TREASURY REGULATIONS AS TO CANADIAN MERCHANDISE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has still under advisement a question presented by Sir Edward Thornton to Secretary Fish, and by him referred to that Department, relating to a supposed conflict between the Treasury Regulations and the Treaty of Washington, as to Canadian merchandise intended for export and forwarded in transit over the territory of the United States.

RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of Mr. H. T. Munson, of Connecticut, and Mr. M. B. Phillip, of Ohio, principal examiners of the Patent Office, were accepted today. They go to New-York to practice patent law. Within the past year some ten officers of high grade have resigned from this bureau for a like purpose.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Chaplain George A. Crawford has been ordered to the Boston Navy-yard. Lieut. William H. Webb, who was detached from the Lackawanna in May last and assigned to the charge of the crew of that vessel en route from San Francisco to New-York, has been placed on waiting orders. Chaplain Wesley O. Holway has been detached from the Boston Navy-yard and granted leave of absence for eight months.

ARMY ORDER.

Assistant Surgeon John D. Hall has been relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and ordered to report to the President of the Army Medical Board in New-York City, for examination for promotion, after which he will report to the Surgeon General for duty.

A CALL FOR REPORTS FROM NATIONAL BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency has called upon the national banks for a report showing their condition at the close of business on Wednesday, June 30.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has signed the commissions of Charles F. Myers, to be Postmaster at Pioche, Nev., and of Mrs. Jane W. Brent to be Postmaster at Fort Union, New-Mexico.

THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

A FAMOUS CANADIAN WATERING-PLACE.

TADOUSAC AND ITS NOTABLES—ATTRACTIVE SCENERY AND PLENTY OF AMUSEMENT —THE DRIVES ABOUT THE PLACE—AN ANCIENT CHURCH AND ITS MEMORIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TADOUSAC, RIVER SAGUENAY, Friday, July 2, 1875.

We consider ourselves extremely fortunate in that we stopped at Tadousac for a couple of days on our way out from the Saguenay. We had half a mind not to stop, for we made the landing in a thunder-storm. It was the flip of a cent that decided us to disembark from the steamer, and to soak our jackets in the ride to the hotel. We shall ever bless that big Canadian copper for turning itself "tails up."

Tadousac is neither a town, village, nor hamlet. It is Tadousac, and the old hotel porter says, "There ain't nothin' like it on the face of this terrestrial airth." There are a few tough Canadians that live at Tadousac the year round. How they manage to live is more than I could ever find out. There is hardly soil enough in the whole place to make a decent onion bed, and a Canadian would die without his onions three times a day. Perhaps these people eat manna, or are fed by ravens. But the mass of the population is present only in the Summer, and is quartered in about 150 little cottages set down along the road that leads from the landing up into the interior. This same road is a remarkable affair. It reflects immense credit upon the ingenuity of its builders. The manner in which it finds its way among the bowlders and along the rocky hill-sides is certainly peculiar. There is but one hotel. It is called the Tadousac Hotel, and can accommodate 100 guests. It is a two-story building, with a full-length piazza, and a gallery above. Tadousac is at the junction of the Saguenay with the St. Lawrence. The hotel and most of the cottages front the St. Lawrence, the Saguenay being visible only through a notch in the hills that make the point around which the deep waters of the Saguenay sweep themselves into the St. Lawrence. Tadousac is a place of rest and recreation. You would hardly find a lace shawl, or a pair of six-button kid gloves, or a claw-hammer coat the whole length of the road. The men and women and children are all of them roughing it, and it is really a pleasure to see how earnestly they enter into the spirit of the place. They make a business of enjoying everything, and they also contrive that all their enjoyment shall be of a health-giving sort. There is bathing in the salt water of the St. Lawrence, a beach extending about two miles, a sort of setting for the round little Bay of Tadousac. This beach is a play-ground, too, for the children, and, at all hours of the day, small boys and girls may be seen tumbling head over heels in the sand and mud. Four of the dirtiest children I saw belonged to Lord Dufferin, the Governor General of Canada. But the little lords and ladies looked happy, and, as they trudged along the sand, Lady Helen, a miss of a dozen years, would ever and anon toss into her once white apron a bunch of sea weed or a dead smelt, while her younger brothers squabbled for the possession of a slippery, nasty piece of "kelp." Lord Dufferin's Summer residence is close to the Tadousac Hotel. For older people, who do not care to bedaub themselves upon the beach, there are the crags and peaks and bowlders to climb among. We were out upon the rocks this morning early, and I can honestly say that the scenery we enjoyed was the most lovely that I ever saw. Looking to the east, south, and west, there was spread before us the sea of waters that forms the lower St. Lawrence. Directly across the river the distance is twenty-three miles, and in the bright sunlight of early morning the river looks like polished metal. You fancy that a pailful of the water would be worth something, but alas! all is not gold that glitters. A dark, rich blue range of hills scallops the southern horizon, out of which occasionally peeps a bright tin steeple.

It is a Roman Catholic country, and there is no place where men live, be it ever so rough and sterile, that does not find means to build a church and care for a priest. The hardy pioneer has hardly struck his ax into the tree which is to cover his head and the heads of his family, before the priest, all shaven and shorn, comes trailing his robes and chanting his "*Dominus vobiscum.*" The Catholic priests do not wait for the wilderness to blossom before they put in an appearance. They are there from the first. They bless the seed and pray for water, and when God has given the increase they still are present to share in the fruits. Turning right about, we look straight at the Saguenay River. I should indeed feel sad if I thought that I had seen this latter view for the last time.

Out upon these rocks we found the brick wigwams of thirty or forty Indians. They come to Tadousac every Summer to sell bead, basket, and leather work to the visitors. We bought none of the fancy work, and were just going away, when a squaw proffered for sale a young beaver. It was a month old, weighed about two pounds, was six inches long, and looked like a pile of hair on a barber's floor. The only beaver look about it was its tail, which was almost as big as the rest of the beaver. The beaver is now one of our party, and because it is always whining like an infant in gripes, we call it "Baby." It is the most voracious feeder ever known. We feed it on bread and milk, and in the course of a day it devours a pile so big that we expect that the landlord will charge as much for "Baby's" rations as for ours. Riding is not indulged in to any great extent. We took a drive yesterday afternoon just for the sake of style, but cannot conscientiously say that it was the most enjoyable ride we ever knew. Still, I would advise all visitors to go over this ground, just to see what a funny country there is about Tadousac.

I have reserved the place of honor for the fishing of Tadousac. This is the fisherman's paradise. At least everybody says so that has tried the fishing here, and I know that salmon and salmon trout are as plenty at the hotel as one could wish. We eat little else, and I expect that we are stowing away whole pounds of phosphorus. A pair of Englishmen who have fished all over the world, from Dan to Beersheba, have just come in from a two days' piscatorial hunt. They tell me that they were never so well pleased before. We have been trying for two days to find out the age of a Catholic church that stands next to the hotel. It is said to be very aged, one of the first churches built in Canada, and that is about all that can be learned. One man said it was "fifty year old, anyhow;" another said it was built in 1591—he was sure of this; another was not sure whether it was built before or after Christ. There is a book that tells all about this church, and the most I accomplished was to find a man who had seen the book. He believed, he said, the church to be about 200 years old, and had read in the book that it was founded by Jesuits. It was the story of their sufferings and persecutions that filled the major part of the book. The outside of the church is certainly very funny. The slopes from the main building to the part that contains the altar, and the part behind that where the priest hangs up his robes, reminds one of a camel's hump. The stretch of imagination is lessened in view of the lowliness of the building. It is not much higher than a good-sized camel. A faded brown roof, a cunning little belfry, in which tinkles a cunninger bell, and a flight of steps that appear older than the church itself, are the most obvious outside peculiarities. Id made my entrance early yesterday morning an found the priest just in preparation for mass. The audience room was about twelve by twenty, with seating capacity for sixty or seventy-five in ordinary wooden pews. The ceiling is semi-circled and is covered with a peculiar reddish paper. There were some time-stained pictures hanging on the wall, and an ancient smelling lamp burned in front of the altar, but I saw nothing that I have not seen in churches which make no pretensions to age. Perhaps I was in too great a hurry, fearful lest mass should find me still in church. As I came out the priest kindly called my attention to the offertory. I was obliged to him, for I had carried some heavy copper coins in my pocket for a whole week. The storekeeper at Tadousac is certainly a very interesting man. I wanted a few sheets of paper and paid him a visit. "Have you paper?" "Yes, Sir, we have everything." And so I discovered. He kept groceries, boots and shoes, and dry goods, made and sold bread, and clothing likewise, dealt in furs, and gave powder and shot in exchange for bear skins and seal skins, mended milk-pails, and occasionally shod a horse. I asked him if he kept medicine. "Oh, yes, Sir; we keeps physic—that is, we keeps peppermint and castor-oil." "And no spirits?" "No, Sir; no spirits of any kind. No one sells spirits in this district." "Do you pull teeth?" "Oh, yes; quite often. It is nothing to pull teeth."

Tadousac is fast filling up. In a fornight the cottages and the hotels will be occupied. The clerk of the hotel tells me that he expects a great many Americans this year. There were several New-York families here the greater part of last season, and most of them engaged rooms for the present season. Other families from Philadelphia and Baltimore which have come here regularly for a number of years will take their old rooms. Our party would like nothing better than remaining here all Summer. But there are other places to see. We leave for Cacouna, the other side of the St. Lawrence, to-morrow.

THE LOCKPORT MURDERER.

COMMUTATION OF HIS SENTENCE BY THE GOVERNOR—FACTS IN THE CASE RELATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Wednesday, July 7, 1875.

The fact that the sentence of Daniel Doran to be hung, on conviction of the murder of a Mrs. Meehan, at this place, in November last, had been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life, was published a few days since in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Before this communication reaches the public eye the wretched convict will have commenced his life-long servitude at Auburn, and his fate will very shortly be forgotten. But the facts in his case, coupled with the final result of the persistent efforts that have been made since his conviction to save him from the highest penalty of the law, indicates the extreme difficulty of hanging a man for murder, even when his crime has been clearly established to the satisfaction of a jury.

Daniel Doran is an ignorant, athletic Irishman, of something less than forty years of age. He has always been in the lower walks of society, as a matter of course. He came to Lockport a few years since with a wife and child and a bad reputation. He had previously lived at Albion and at Canandaigua, N. Y., and had there acquired the name of a drunken, brawling ruffian. This reputation was probably deserved. Having seen him frequently since his confinement in Lockport Jail, on the charge of the murder of Mrs. Meehan, I have no hesitation in saying that he is one of a very numerous class of our Irish citizens, who are peaceable, well-behaved, and industrious while sober, but whom a little strong drink converts into raging demons. At the time of the commission of the crime, Doran rented and occupied part of the house of the victim, Mrs. Meehan, on the outskirts of this city. On the night of the murder Doran went home unquestionably drunk. He drank several times after reaching home. Certain disreputable and criminal fellows were at the house on that night. There is no positive proof as to who committed the murder; but in the morning Mrs. Meehan was found dead on her bed, her death probably having been caused by the dashing of her head against the head-board; and in the same room was found Daniel Doran, dead drunk. When aroused he stared around him in stupid wonder. When told that Mrs. Meehan was dead he expressed unfeigned surprise. The theory of the prosecution was that he had killed the woman while attempting to outrage her. The proof was quite satisfactory that she had been outraged by somebody. The theory of the defense was that the outrage had been committed by some of the other disreputable frequenters of the house, and that by them Doran had been placed near the victim while he was in a state of intoxication, so as to shield their own guilt.

Upon this proof, Doran having nothing but the worst of characters to fall back on, he was very naturally convicted of murder in the first degree. He was ably defended by two prominent members of the Niagara Bar, and without compensation, I am informed. Public sentiment up to the day of his conviction had been almost uniform against him. He was sentenced to be hung on April 2, and then a change in popular sentiment commenced. Allowing that Doran was guilty, it was, at the most, a murder committed by a debased, ignorant Irishman, in a drunken frenzy and without malice—why should he suffer the extreme penalty of the law, while such refined, educated, and deliberate murderers as Stokes and Walworth escape it? These were the arguments continually used in his favor among the people. The courts were appealed to for a stay of proceedings, and refused to grant it. The matter was then carried before the Governor on an application for a commutation of sentence. The Governor heard, considered, and finally denied it. The 2d of April was fast approaching, and Doran's doom appeared certain.

Meantime, other agencies were at work. The Roman Catholic Sisters of St. Joseph, a local institution, had become interested in Doran from frequent visits of consolation and preparation, and were made to believe, from his statements that perjury had been committed on the trial, to Doran's injury. They interested themselves to procure additional and more eminent counsel, and a volume of affidavits was made up, the statements of which tended to exculpate Doran and to fix the crime on some of the hangers-on of the house. These were laid before the Governor, and backed by strong personal appeals by distinguished counsel and by the Lady Superior of the order. The effect of all this was such that Doran was respited for five weeks, when only about three days intervened between him and the noose, when the scaffold had been erected, the clothes in which he was to suffer prepared, and every arrangement made for his execution. New efforts were made for the commutation of his sentence. The jury by their verdict had recommended him to mercy, which, of course, in a capital offense, could have weight only with the Governor—and now they superadded their individual requests for a commutation of sentence. The day to which the execution had been deferred was approaching, and the Governor granted another reprieve. Following that, another was granted, and so on, until the execution had been deferred at least four times, and full six months had passed since the murder was committed. Finally, on Wednesday, June 30, the application for commutation was heard by the Governor at his residence on Gramercy Park, New-York. A whole book of affidavits was produced on each side, and able counsel represented both the people and the prisoner. The Governor, in his decision for a commutation to State Prison for life, probably gave the condemned the benefit of the doubt which the affidavits raised in his mind as to his guilt. I believe that the petitions for the commutation of Doran's sentence which were laid before the Governor embraced thousands of names.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes from Bogota under date of May 23:

"The north-east section of this Republic, the Valley of Cucuta, bordering on Venezuela, was, on Tuesday, May 18, 1875, visited by the severest shock of earthquake ever experienced since its formation as a Republic. The Valley of Cucuta is distant from Bogota fifteen days' journey by mule-road or about 300 miles, and is one of the richest and most fertile districts in these States. The first and most damaging shock occurred at 11 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, May 18, and was succeeded by others of less severity during the remainder of the day; the earth was rocked backward and forward violently, and shaken like a boat in a cross-sea, and opening and engulfing the cities and villages, and the same time issuing quantities of hot water, accompanied with explosions and escaping noxious gases. Houses of adobe, brick, and the most substantial buildings were thrown down. The destruction of the following city and towns was complete: The prosperous City of San Jose, in the valley of the Rosario, the cradle of Santander, the first President of the Republic, and the place of the first sitting of the Colombian Congress in 1821, is utterly demolished. In this city, with a population of 13,500, 10,000 are believed to have perished, and in the districts and villages of Arboledas, Bochalema, Chinocoto, Galindo, Rosario, Salazar, Santiago, San Caystano, and San Faustina, with a total population of 46,000 souls, it is estimated the loss of life will reach 10,000 more. Correct returns have not yet been received here. There is an active volcano within a league of San Jose, and more devastation is looked for at any moment. The shock was distinctly felt here, and caused much alarm, but nothing of a serious nature occurred, the inhabitants soon resuming their usual duties, but the telegraph office during the balance of the day was besieged by parties having relatives and friends in the desolated districts. A great number of people rushed into the streets, which could not afford them any safety, as they are very narrow, none being wider than St. Paul street in Baltimore. In case of a calamity of this kind the loss of life would be fearful, there being a population of 60,000. The tremblings were distinctly felt in Honda, 400 miles from the Valley of Cucuta. This city has been for a long time free from earthquake shocks, the severest in a number of years only toppling down the steeple of the Cathedral, but the tremblings are frequent, and to the American residents decidedly unpleasant."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that the chair of Chemistry at the University of Munich, vacant since the death of Liebig, has been accepted by Prof. Baeyer, of Strasburg.

A curious coincidence is noted by the Paris *Moniteur*—that the steam-ship Schiller was wrecked on the anniversary of the death, in 1805, of the German poet whose name it bore.

A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette:* "It is a curious fact that the first regatta held in England was held on the Thames on the 23d of June, 1775, a century to a day before this year's meeting at Henley."

It is stated that the contract accepted by Sir W. Armstrong, of the Elswick Engine Works, for fitting the turrets of the iron-clad Inflexible with hydraulic gear for the 81-ton guns, amounts to not less than £25,650.

The members of the Constantinople Bar held their annual dinner lately, and among the toasts proposed was one which was received with loud cheers and laughter, "To the more prompt execution of sentences."

The Pope has sent to the Shah of Persia as a mark of respect some presents, which are to be delivered by the Archbishop of Heraclia. The presents consist of a Florentine mosaic table and a bronze model of the triumphal arch of Septimus Severus, at Rome.

A market for the sale of old clothes was opened the other day in Glasgow by the municipal authorities. The market is the largest of the kind in Great Britain. The rent is £2,000, and the receipts amount to £70,000 per annum. The trade is chiefly in the hands of Irish people.

A Chinese Commissioner is now inspecting the coal-fields of Great Britain. He has been sent out by his Government to obtain information on the machinery used in raising coal and the method generally of working collieries, with a view of applying his knowledge to the working and opening out of new collieries by the Chinese Government.

An exhibition of wicker coffins has been held in London, the object being to devise a means for the more rapid destruction of the body. Whereupon the undertakers have held a meeting and called upon the trade to form a society against the "spread of notions which threaten to injure our craft and degrade the remains of our common humanity."

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis of London was 85,413, of whom 33,817 were in work-houses, and 52,596 received out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 9,623, 16,477, and 21,262 respectively. These figures go to disprove further the statement recently made by Mr. Neal Dow.

An attempt which has just been made to introduce living humming-birds into the Paris Jardin d'Acclimatation has failed, although a traveler managed to take six alive to Paris by feeding them with honey. The only other humming-birds which have reached Europe alive were those taken by M. Delattre, in 1855, from Central America, but these died a fortnight after their arrival in Paris.

An affair has happened in one of the poorer quarters of Paris in which romantic young ladies may feel interested. A woman named Adelaide Robin, aged fifty-six years, threw herself from an attic window, a suicidal victim of unrequited love. This calls to remembrance the tale of the old beau who asked a certain Duchess, aged ninety, "at what age women ceased to feel the effects of love." The jolly old lady answered, "I don't know."

The queen of the Paris *blanchisseuses* is dead. Estelle Fancher was ninety-two years of age, and she had been a laundress for upward of eighty years. She began life at twelve years of age as a simple washer; in 1805 she became a clear starcher, and a few years later she was promoted to the post of ironer of shirt-fronts. She never amassed a great fortune, and she died in a modest little room in the fifth floor of a house in the Rue des Moines.

An interesting attempt is being made at the present time on the Swedish coast to recover the cargo of an East Indiaman, which foundered near the fortress of Elfsborg in 1712. Thus far the diving operations are reported to have been signally successful, a large quantity of old Chinese porcelain having already been recovered in so perfect a condition that individual pieces have been eagerly sought for by collectors, and have realized high prices.

A London writer says: "It is evident that Turkey is on the brink of national bankruptcy. The total revenue of the country amounts to £18,000,000 a year. Of this £15,000,000 a year is swallowed up in payments on account of the debt already incurred. Of the £3,000,000 which remain for the public service of the country the Sultan appropriates £2,000,000 to his own use. A round million per annum is therefore the whole amount applicable to the maintenance of the army, navy, and public services."

A strange case of poisoning is reported from Stettin. A gentleman had bought a hat in a shop there, and, after having worn it for one or two days, was troubled with unbearable headache; at the same time little ulcers formed upon his forehead, his eyes were inflamed, and the whole of the upper part of his head was much swollen. It was evident that these symptoms were caused by the hat, and upon examination by a chemist it was found that the brown leather in the inside of the hat was colored with a poisonous aniline dye.

"A Lincolnshire Parson" writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the subject of the article in the *Contemporary Review*, which has been attributed to Mr. Gladstone: "May I be allowed to point out a fatal objection to the theory of Mr. Gladstone's authorship of the article on the Prince Consort? Every one knows that the ex-Premier is a theologian; but in the article (page 3) I find: 'The fierce light that beats upon a throne is sometimes like the heat of that furnace in which only Daniel could walk unscathed—too fierce for those whose place it is to stand in its vicinity.' Not for a moment could Mr. Gladstone have mistaken Daniel for Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego."

All sorts of extravagant tastes are to be found in nature. The other day a young and well-dressed man hailed a voiture in the Place Breda, (the naughty quarter of Paris,) entered the vehicle, and forthwith smashed two panes of glass. *Cocher* descended in wrath, but the gentleman gravely bowed, handed him a Napoleon, and stepped out. He entered another vehicle and did the same thing, and then a third, with a similar result. At this juncture he was arrested by the Police, when it was found he was not in his right senses. He had, "from domestic troubles," gone out of his mind, and on being asked the reason of his extraordinary conduct explained that he fancied he saw the features of his wife in the glass.

The *Academy* draws attention to the fact that the most ancient manufactories extant are the glass-works of Venice and Murano. They have uninterruptedly survived over the period of twelve centuries, before and since St. Benedict, who engaged Venetian artists to furnish the windows of Wearmouth Abbey, A. D. 674. In the fourteenth century this fabric roused the jealousy of France. In 1663 the Duke of Buckingham petitioned Charles II. for the renewal of a patent for making crystal looking-glasses, coach glasses, &c., which he claimed to have brought, after much expense in finding out the mystery, to as great perfection as those made in Venice, from whence, he said, they were then forbidden to be exported, unless wrought and polished.

The quantity of rain which falls in England is very carefully noted in various parts of the Kingdom, and the result of the observations is published far and wide; but the amount of sunshine is not so well known. In Scotland the Register General regularly reports the number of hours of sunshine with which that country is favored, as shown by the mean of returns from fifty-five stations of the Meteorological Society of Scotland. The hours of sunshine in a year in that country most frequently range between 1,650 and 1,750, but in 1874 they reached the large number of 1,815, and these were distributed as follows: Seventy-four in January, 103 in February, 138 in March, 179 in April, 170 in May, 277 in June, 239 in July, 188 in August, 145 in September, 140 in October, 78 in November, and 84 in December. The average was above 9 hours a day in June, and not quite 2½ in January.

Apropos of a probable difficulty between England and Burmah we have noted the following as the manner in which the King of the latter country was addressed by the agents of the British East India Company in the seventeenth century: "To his Imperial Majesty, who blesseth the noble City of Ava with his presence, Emperour of Emperours, and excelling the Kings of the East and of the West in glory and honour, the clear firmament of Virtue, the fountain of Justice, the perfection of Wisdom, the Lord of Charity, and Protector of the Distressed; the first mover in the Sphere of Greatness, President in Council, Victorious in War; who feareth none, and is feared by all; Centre of the Treasures of the Earth and of the Sea, Lord Proprietor of Gold and Silver, Rubys, Amber, and all precious Jewells, favoured by Heaven, and honoured by Men, whose brightness shines through the World, as the light of the Sun, and whose great name will be preserved in perpetual memory."

THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

HOPEFUL VIEWS OF SENATOR CHRISTIANCY, OF MICHIGAN.

United States Senator Isaac P. Christiancy delivered the address in Kalamazoo on the 3d inst. He said: "Let us adhere with all firmness and fidelity to the spirit and purpose of the constitutional amendments securing the equality of all men before the law, and to the enforcement of such laws as are necessary to carry them into effect, not forgetting what I fear we are too apt to forget, that the same Constitution secures a like equality among the States, and that mere social equality, depending upon personal or habitual likes and dislikes, no human enactments can enforce; that under the Constitution, and for the preservation of liberty, the State Governments are just as essential as the Federal Government; that each is sovereign within its respective and appropriate sphere; that the utmost delicacy should be observed by each in the exercise of doubtful powers, and that the utmost vigilance of all is demanded against the usurpation by either of the powers belonging to the other. As to the final result, I have still faith in the success and permanence of our system of government, and, though I can see many present difficulties in the South not likely to be suddenly overcome, I see no reason to despond. They were to be expected from so sudden and radical a change of institutions, to which the habits of generations could not be as suddenly conformed. We must expect some clashing and jarring in the machinery of government. And while I believe the great mass of intelligent men at the South accept, as I hope and believe all parties at the North do, the final extinction of slavery, and the constitutional amendments in good faith, as the unalterable result of the recent war, we must make due allowance for the shortcomings and occasional outbreaks among the less enlightened of their population. They have all had enough of war, and have no greater wish to renew it than we have. And however some of them might desire the restoration of slavery no party in the North will dare to advocate such a retrogression. But all will feel that upon this question they have given bonds to fate, and that one step backward will be the annihilation of the party which shall be weak enough to take it. And without Northern aid the people of the South too well understand that such a course would only destroy their influence in the Government. But while we insist upon their obedience to the laws and the Constitution of the Union, let us be careful to set them the example of a like obedience on our own part, and let us seek to win their affections by kindness, by gentleness, by magnanimity and forbearance, by candor and good faith, and every conciliatory means in our power, allowing no mere partisan interests to make us unjust, always remembering that we are brothers of the same flesh and blood; that in the terrible civil which resulted in their defeat, they suffered more than we, that henceforth their prosperity and ours are inseparably connected, and our fate is to be a common one; remembering, also, that their fathers as well as ours stood hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder in the war which made us a nation. Remembering these things, and acting upon these principles, I have full faith that the time will yet come when we shall all be influenced by like national motives, seeking the like national ends, as one common brotherhood; and when they will see, what most of us and many of them now see, that the result of the civil war which they felt as a defeat, and we as a victory (the abolition of slavery,) will be there and everywhere recognized as a greater blessing and more advantageous to them than to us; that their final defeat was their greatest victory; that they have got rid of the great evils which retarded their prosperity, depraved and degraded their people, cramped their enterprise, and checked their progress; that both races have been emancipated instead of one, and that we have fought the battle alike for both. That, as in many other of individuals and nations, what, at the moment, was looked upon as the greatest calamity, has, under the laws of Providence above human wisdom, turned out to be the greatest source of prosperity and happiness. That time, I believe, will yet come. when we and our Southern brethren shall cordially and enthusiastically unite in disseminating the principles of human rights and encouraging the extinction of slavery over the world, till the wail of the slave shall be heard no more, and every man shall stand before the law upon his own individual merits or demerits as he stands before God."

THE CROPS.

REPORTS FOR THE PAST WEEK—THE PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTH AND WEST.

The following synopsis of reports from various sections in the South and West is published by the Commercial Agency of McKillop & Sprague. The advices are to the 7th inst.:

From Kentucky reports of the wheat crop are not encouraging. A much larger area is under cultivation, but frosts in the Spring injured the crop very seriously in some places. The increased area may make the quantity for the State up to an average, or nearly so, but the yield per acre will be short. While the fruit crop is in almost every instance reported deficient, the tobacco crop promises unusually well. The report from the entire southern part of the State is, that with a continuance of seasonable weather, the corn and tobacco crops will be larger than any raised any season for many years. The grass and hemp crops are very good; in fact, with the exception of wheat, all crops promise to be above an average.

From Kansas our advices indicate that those places which have escaped the grasshopper plague will yield the most bountiful harvest since the settlement of the country.

Illinois, it is well known, is mainly devoted to raising wheat, oats, and corn. From a few counties we have reports of fruit, but not many, and those we have, state that the crop, except apples, does not promise well. A few complain that wheat suffered from cold and rain in the Spring, but on the whole the promise is a large yield, taking the entire State into account. Corn looks remarkably well, though so much has been planted that farmers have not been able in all cases to keep it properly worked. Oats are harvested, and the crop is unusually fine. Taking the average of the twenty-five counties reported, the grain crops will be probably far in advance of either last year or the year before.

From Missouri we have a good many reports of a short crop of wheat, though better than last year. Some counties in the southern part of the State report the wheat crop very good, but the general tone of reports is not flattering. Corn, however, should the remainder of the season prove favorable, will be the largest of any for ten years past, and Wheat will be at least two-thirds of a full crop. Oats, grass, tobacco, and every other crop except fruit, are looking very fine, and with good weather will, without doubt, yield very largely.

From Mississippi we have reports from twelve counties, all of which have a small increase in the area under cotton, and in every case the condition is reported very fine, and the prospects never better. The area under grain is largely increased, and in a few places that under sugar-cane is also increased. The reports of all are very flattering; more grain grown than any year since the war, and farmers are feeling happy.

Our advices from Minnesota are entirely respecting grain, and chiefly wheat and corn. Only one county, Nicollet, reports serious damage by grasshoppers; in some others there has been slight injury. From every point, except those indicated above, the reports are that the condition of the growing crops was never better, and the prospects are "large crops of good quality." The area under cultivation has been increased about ten per cent.

From Tennessee we have advices that the area under cultivation has been largely increased. The fruit crop is almost a failure, but cereals are better than any year for the last ten or more. Wheat and oats are harvested; part of the wheat thrashed out and marketed; the grain good and yield large.

Our Alabama advices may be summed up as follows: The farmers and planters have used more economy and judgment this year than usual, and the laborers have worked better and been more constantly engaged. Few have obtained advances or given mortgages on their crops. Prospects are, the quality will be better as there is better management, and the quantity greater as there is better working. The area under cultivation in cotton is increased moderately, and that in grain very largely. The people begin to rely less on an exclusive crop policy, and are looking to a system of diversified crops. Judging from present appearances, the cotton crop will be larger than any year since the war, by at least ten per cent., probably fifteen. The wheat crop is very fine, and corn promises remarkably well.

Florida reports are of the same tenor as those last published. From Cedar Keys we are advised that along the line of the railroad gardening and orange tree planting is beginning to take the place of all other crops.

We have a few reports from States not named above, but of which we had previously been very fully advised. The advices now at hand do not in any way change the tenor of those already published.

"WHAT DEY PROPOSE."

The Watertown *Times* has been furnished with the following by a friend, who "knows it is true": "A colored man residing in a small village in New-Jersey, who imagines he is smarter in the pronouncing art than any of his colored brethren, had a few seeds presented him by a lady. He planted them in his garden and in course of time tender shoots appeared above ground. A gentleman had occasion to call on our colored friend on business, and after having transacted the same took a stroll in the garden. Observing that the tender shoots were different from ordinary ones, he made inquiries regarding the seeds, &c. The following answer was given: 'Well, boss, I don't perjactly know de purport of dem seeds, but I got dem from Mrs. Smith, and she said dey were reported from England, and she looked in de dialogue and couldn't find de name; so I'll have to wait and see what dey propose.'"

LAW REPORTS.

MINGLING OF THE SEXES IN WORSHIP.

MODERNIZING JEWISH CUSTOMS—AN INJUNCTION REFUSED TO A DISAPPROVING PEW-OWNER.

In the suit brought by Israel J. Solomon, a pew-owner in the synagogue of the Jewish Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun, in which an injunction was sought to restrain the Trustees from making certain alleged innovations in the mode of worship, &c., a decision was rendered by Judge Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, adverse to the plaintiff. The innovations of which Mr. Solomon complained were a proposed change in the seats or pews of the synagogue so as to permit both sexes of the same family to sit together, instead of sitting separate, as has been heretofore the custom. This proposed mingling of the sexes Mr. Solomon claimed to be in violation of the charter of the society and the ancient custom of Polish and German Jews, of his rights as a pew-owner, and as conducing to immorality. On these questions Judge Larremore has given his opinion as follows:

"The plaintiff, a member of the religious incorporation B'Nai Jeshurun, seeks to enjoin the Trustees thereof from making certain proposed alterations in the synagogue or church edifice belonging to said corporation. Such alterations, it is claimed, will not only affect his temporal rights as a pew-owner, but are also intended to change and subvert the established rules and spiritual usages of said incorporation, by permitting the promiscuous assembling of the sexes during Divine worship. This religious society was incorporated in 1825, pursuant to the act of April 5, 1813, and its mode of worship has been in accordance with the rites, customs, and usages of the Polish and German Jews. In the synagogue in Ninety-fourth street, which the members of said society now own and occupy, the separation of the sexes during Divine worship has heretofore been observed, the males occupying the ground floor, and the females occupying the gallery of such edifice. Among the proposed alterations is the construction of pews in which members of the same family may sit together, and this plaintiff insists is immodest, unchaste, and unlawful, contrary to the discipline and rules of said congregation, and in violation of his rights as a pew-owner. It does not appear that the property now held by said society was acquired by it subject to any condition as to the mode of worship to be adopted or continued, nor is there anything to that effect in the certificates of sale of the pews purchased by the plaintiff. He thereby acquired an easement in the pews in question, and the right to the exclusive occupation thereof, subject to such rules and regulations as said society might impose. That said society possessed the right to make changes in its mode of worship is shown by the fact that heretofore alterations in its ritual were adopted by the omission of some prayers and the transposition of others. If the separation of the sexes during Divine worship be a cardinal principle of the faith professed by this society, then a goodly portion of its membership have sanctioned a grievous error. But such a conclusion is not possible in view of the opposing affidavits, by which it appears that the question of faith involved is at least one of doubt. I leave it, therefore, where it properly belongs, to the judicature of the church. Nor can I hold, in face of the papers submitted, that the meeting held by said society May 16, 1875, (at which the proposed alterations were adopted,) was irregularly convened, or the action then taken unlawful. In this particular the weight of evidence is with the defendants, showing not only that all qualified electors were duly notified of the time, place, and object of said meeting, and the minutes of its proceedings, but also of the subsequent ratification thereof by the Board of Trustees of said society, and by a large number of such electors. On this ground interference by injunction would be improper and unauthorized. Plaintiff's equities are denied by the answer, which avers that the alterations contemplated are for the benefit and convenience of said society and the increase of its revenue. Plaintiff has not sustained any pecuniary loss or damage by reason of the action of said society. If such shall hereafter prove to be the case his remedy at law is ample. Thus much for the questions raised on the argument. Independent of the equitable defenses, which preclude a permanent injunction in this case, there is a statutory reason to aid us. By section 4 of the act of April 5, 1813, the Trustees of every church, congregation, or society are authorized and empowered, among other things, to take into their possession and custody all the temporalities belonging thereto, whether the same consist of real or personal estate, to hold and enjoy all churches, meeting-houses, &c., and also to repair and alter the same and erect others if necessary. Said Trustees shall also have power to make rules and orders for managing the temporal affairs of such church, and to regulate and order the renting of pews therein. (3 R. S., Edmond's edition, 187.) The Trustees of the Society B'Nai Jeshurun had a legal right to make the alterations in question without any action on the part of said society. But such action having been taken in the first instance, and subsequently ratified by said Trustees, is binding and conclusive upon the plaintiff and all the members of said society. The motion for a permanent injunction must therefore be denied."

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PUBLIC WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES—ACTUAL NAVIGABILITY THE TEST—FOX RIVER.

No. 30.—*The United States of America, appellants, vs. the Steamer Montello, &c.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court.

The question for decision in this case is whether the Fox River in Wisconsin is a navigable water of the United States. This court held in the case of the Daniel Ball (10 Wallace), that those rivers must be regarded as public navigable rivers in law which are navigable in fact. And they are navigable in fact when they are used or are susceptible of being used, in their ordinary condition, as highways for commerce, over which trade and travel are or may be conducted in the customary modes of trade and travel on water. And a river is a navigable water of the United States when it forms by itself, or by its connection with other waters, a continued highway over which commerce is, or may be, carried with other States or foreign countries in the customary modes in which such commerce is conducted by water. (11 Wallace, the Montello.) Apply these tests to the case in hand, and we think the question must be answered in the affirmative. The Fox River has its source near Portage City, Wis., and flows in a northeasterly direction through Lake Winnebago into Green Bay, and thence into Lake Michigan and by means of a short canal of a mile and a half it is connected at Portage City with the Wisconsin River which empties into the Mississippi. From its source to Oshkosh the river is frequently spoken of as the "Upper Fox." From Lake Winnebago to Green Bay it is called the "Lower Fox." There are several rapids and falls on the river, but the obstructions caused by them have been removed by artificial navigation, so that there is now, and has been for several years, uninterrupted water communication for steam vessels of considerable capacity from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and thence to the St. Lawrence through the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers; and steam-boats have passed, and are constantly passing, over these rivers with passengers and freight destined to points and places outside of the State of Wisconsin. It is said, however, that although the Fox River may now be considered a highway for commerce, over which trade and travel are, or may be conducted in the ordinary modes of trade and travel on water, it was not so in its natural state, and, therefore, it is not a navigable water of the United States within the purview of the decisions referred to. It is true, without the improvements by locks, canals, and dams, Fox River through its entire length could not be navigated by steamboats or sail vessels; but it is equally true that it formed, in connection with the Wisconsin, one of the earliest and most important channels of communication between the upper Mississippi and the lakes. It was this route which Marquette and Joliet took in 1673 on their voyage to discover the Mississippi, and the immense fur trade of the North-west was carried over it for more than a century. (Parkman's Discovery of the Great West, 52 and seq.; 3 Bancroft's History of the United States, 150, 157.) Smith in his History of Wisconsin (volume 1, page 81) says: "At this time (1718) the three great avenues from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi were, one by the way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, one by the way of Chicago, and one by the way of the Miami of the lakes, when, after crossing the portage of three leagues over the summit level, a shallow stream led into the Wabash and Ohio." It is therefore apparent that it was one of the highways referred to in the ordinance of 1787, and, indeed, among the most favored on account of the short portage between the two rivers. In more modern times, and since the settlement of the country and before the improvements resulting in an unbroken navigation were undertaken, a large inter-State commerce has been successfully carried on through this channel. This was done by means of Durham boats, which were vessels from 70 to 100 feet in length, with 12 feet beam, and drew, when loaded, 2 to 2½ feet of water. These boats, propelled by animal power, were able to navigate the entire length of Fox River, with the aid of a few portages, and would readily carry a very considerable tonnage. In process of time, as Wisconsin advanced in wealth and population, and had a variety of products to exchange for the commodities of sister States and foreign nations, Durham boats were found to be inadequate to the wants of the country, and Congress was appealed to for aid to improve the navigation of the river, so that steam power could be used. This aid was granted, and since the river was improved commerce is carried over it in one of the usual ways in which commerce is conducted on the water at the present day. But commerce is conducted on the water, even at the present day, through other instrumentalities than boats propelled by steam or wind. And, independently of the ordinance of 1787, declaring the "navigable waters" leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence to be "common highways," the true test of the navigability of a stream does not depend on the mode by which commerce is or may be conducted, nor the difficulties attending navigation. If this were so, the public would be deprived of the use of many of the large rivers of the country over which rafts of lumber of great value are constantly taken to market. It would be a narrow rule to hold that in this country, unless a river was capable of being navigated by steam or sail vessels, it could not be treated as a public highway. The capability of use by the public for purposes of transportation and commerce affords the true criterion of the navigability of a river, rather than the extent and manner of that use. If it be capable in its natural state of being used for purposes of commerce, no matter in what mode the commerce may be conducted, it is navigable in fact, and becomes in law a public river and highway. Vessels of any kind that can float upon the water, whether propelled by animal power, by the wind, or by the agency of steam, are, or may become, the mode by which a vast commerce can be conducted, and it would be a mischievous rule that would exclude either in determining the navigability of a river. It is not, however, as Chief Justice Shaw said, (21 Pick., 344,) "every small creek in which a fishing skiff or gunning canoe can be made to float at high water which is deemed navigable, but in order to give it the character of a navigable stream, it must be generally and commonly useful to some purpose of trade or agriculture." The learned Judge of the court below rested his decision against the navigability of the Fox River below the Depere Rapids chiefly on the ground that there were, before the river was improved, obstructions to an unbroken navigation. This is true, and these obstructions rendered the navigation difficult, and prevented the adoption of the modern agencies by which commerce is conducted. But with these in the way, commerce was successfully carried on, for it is in proof that the products of other States and countries were taken up the river in its natural state from Green Bay to Winnebago, and return cargoes of lead and furs obtained. And the customary mode by which this was done was Durham boats. As early as May, 1838, a regular line of these boat was advertised to run from Green Bay to the Wisconsin portage. (Doty vs. Strong, 1st Pinney's Wisconsin Reports, p. 316.) But there were difficulties in the way of rapid navigation even with Durham boats, and these difficulties are recognized in the ordinance of 1787, for not only were the navigable waters declared free, but also the carrying places between them, that is, places where boats must be partially or wholly unloaded, and their cargoes carried on land to a greater or less distance. Apart from this, however, the rule laid down by the District Judge as a test of navigability cannot be adopted, for it would exclude many of the great rivers of the country which were so interrupted by rapids as to require artificial means to enable them to be navigated without break. Indeed, there are but few of our fresh-water rivers which did not originally present serious obstructions to an uninterrupted navigation. In some cases, like the Fox River, they may be so great while they last as to prevent the use of the best instrumentalities for carrying on commerce, but the vital and essential point is whether the natural navigation of the river is such that it affords a channel for useful commerce. If this be so, the river is navigable in fact, although its navigation may be encompassed with difficulties by reason of natural barriers, such as rapids and sand-bars. From what has been said, it follows that Fox River is within the rule prescribed by this court in order to determine whether a river is a navigable water of the United States. It has always been navigable in fact, and not only capable of use, but actually used as a highway for commerce in the only mode in which commerce could be conducted before the navigation of the river was improved. Since this was done, the valuable trade prosecuted on the river, by the agency of steam, has become of national importance. And emptying, as it does, into Green Bay, it forms a continued highway for inter-State commerce. The products of other States and foreign countries, which arrived at Green Bay for points in the interior, were formerly sent forward in Durham boats, and since the completion of the improvements on the river these products are reshipped in a small class of steam-boats. It would be strange, indeed, if this difference in the modes of conducting commerce, both of which, at the time they were employed, were adapted to the necessities of navigation, should operate a change upon the national character of the stream.

Before the Union was formed, and while the French were in possession of the territory, the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers constituted about the only route of trade and travel between the upper Mississippi and the great lakes, and since the territory belonged to us the route has been regarded of national importance. To preserve the national character of all the rivers leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and to prevent a monopoly of their waters was the purpose of the ordinance of 1787, declaring them to be free to the public; and so important was the provision of this ordinance deemed by Congress that it was imposed on Wisconsin as a condition of admission into the Union. Congress, also, when the State was admitted, made to it a grant of lands, in order that the Fox and Wisconsin might be united by a canal, their navigation improved, and the rivers made in fact what nature meant they should be, a great avenue for trade between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan. The grant was accepted, the navigation improved, and the canal constructed. These objects were, however, accomplished by a private corporation chartered for the purpose, which was allowed to charge tolls as a source of profit. The exaction of these tolls created dissatisfaction outside the State, and Congress, in 1870, in response to memorials on the subject of the importance of these rivers as a channel of commerce between the States, passed an act authorizing the General Government to purchase the property, and after it was reimbursed for advances, to reduce the tolls to the lowest point which should be ascertained to be sufficient to operate the works and keep them in repair. (16 Statutes at Large, page 189.) Although this legislation was not needed to establish the navigability of these rivers, yet it shows the estimate put by Congress upon them as a medium of communication between the lakes and the Upper Mississippi. It results from these views that steamboats navigating the waters of the Fox River are subject to governmental regulation.

Decree reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion.

COURT NOTES.

Bernard Quinn was held by Commissioner Shields yesterday to answer a charge of passing a counterfeit silver American dollar on Frances Feyh, keeper of a cigar store in Forsyth street.

A lad named Thomas Hall, charged with an attempted burglary on the premises of Michael Ward, No. 774 Ninth avenue, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Mr. John C. Green's will, which was filed in the Surrogate's Court recently, was admitted to probate yesterday. He leaves the bulk of his estate, valued at $2,000,000, to his widow, Sarah Helen, and $100,000 each to his brothers, Caleb S., H. N., and George S. Green.

The final hearing of counsel in the case of George Hathorne, architect, against the *Evening Post*, in the Court of Arbitration, did not come off yesterday in consequence of the absence of Judge Fancher, who could not attend on account of the serious illness of his wife.

George Wilson, alias Daniel Callahan, who broke into the premises of William H. Hughes, No. 692 Second avenue, and stole therefrom a few trifles valued at ninety cents, pleaded guilty to burglary yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

Henry S. Robinson, an Army Quarter-master during the war, gave bonds in the sum of $100,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties. On the settlement of his accounts, a deficit of $50,000 was found. Suit has been brought by the Government in the United States District Court of this district to recover this amount. Bernard Nordheimer, of California, and A. S. Woodward, of Buffalo, are the sureties on the bond.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan accepted pleas of attempted grand larceny from John Connors and James Maloney, charged with stealing property valued at $41, from Charles R. Roe, of East Chester. Judge Sutherland sent the prisoners to the Penitentiary for two years. James Sorline, indicted for stealing $40 worth of property from Josiah Donaldson, of No. 177 East Seventy-first street, also pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Mary Allen, of No. 9 Mulberry street, was held yesterday at the Tombs Police Court on the charge of stealing a chronometer, worth $50, from John Ah Poor, a Chinaman.

James Murphy, of No. 212 West Twenty-seventh street, was held yesterday in $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with till-tapping.

George Thompson, of No. 132 Kent street, Brooklyn, on Thursday night picked the pocket of James McCartney, of No. 315 East Thirty-second street, while riding on a Second avenue car. Yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Court, Justice Kasmire committed him for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

On complaint of Charles O'Connor, Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, at No. 14 New-Chambers street, Sergt. Quin, of the Tombs Police Court Squad, arrested John King, the proprietor, and the inmates of a disorderly house at No. 238 William street, who were arraigned yesterday before Judge Otterbourg. King was committed, and the women were fined and discharged.

About 12 o'clock on Thursday night, No. 158 West Thirtieth street was broken into by burglars, and jewelry, clothing, and money, all valued at over $160 carried away. Shortly afterward George Johnson, Lavinia Johnson, and Samuel Robinson were found on an extension in the rear of the house, and most of the stolen property was discovered in their vicinity. Yesterday they were held to answer by Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court.

Francis T. Bucking, who, on Thursday evening fatally wounded Frederick Lubow in the apartments of a widow named Hennessey, at One Hundred and Twenty-third street and First avenue, was yesterday arraigned at the Harlem Police Court. Justice Flammer committed him without bail to await the result of Lubow's injuries. Mrs. Hennessey was arrested yesterday morning by Detective Clarke, and also committed. Lubow lies in the Reception Hospital in Ninety-ninth street.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Weston et al. vs. Ketcham et al.—The defendants must have an opportunity to try this cause upon the sole ground that there is no proof that the defendant Ketcham was well enough to attend the trial. The terms upon which the case must be opened will be heard before me on the 13th day of July, 1875, at 11 A. M.

George Ettinger vs. Henrietta Ilberstein, &c.—Let the plaintiff appear before me on the 12th day of July inst., at 10:30 A. M., to settle order.

THE POPE'S ENVOY.

MONTREAL, July 9.—The reception of Mgr. Roncetti, the Papal Envoy, was most enthusiastic. Over 7,000 persons were present at the service in the French Church last evening. Addresses were delivered by Irish and French Catholics. A handsome gold locket and chain and $400 in gold were presented to the Ablegate. Capt. I. J. C. Lee, United States Army, is in this city.

THE POLICE AND CRIME.

FURTHER INVESTIGATION BY THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

TESTIMONY OF FRITA KASEFANG, CAPT. M'DONNELL, AND OTHERS—THE CONDITION OF THE EIGHTH PRECINCT—HOW PANEL-HOUSES THRIVE.

The legislative commission intrusted with the duty of examining into the causes of crime in this City met again yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. The committee, Messrs. Thomas Cooper Campbell, L. C. Dessar, John T. McGowan, Jacob Hess, and James W. Husted, were present. Mr. John D. Townsend conducted the examinations. The proceedings were opened by recalling Frita Kasefang, the proprietor of a liquor store in Capt. Killelea's Precinct, who testified that neither by check or otherwise did he pay Capt. Killelea, or Sergt. Miller for Capt. Killelea, any money for protection, and he denied having told anybody that he paid him between $1,100 and $1,200. His wife, Elizabeth, was also called, and said she never paid Capt. Killelea any money, and never gave any Police officer a dollar for any purpose. A reference to the testimony of Police Sergeant Miller, in the trial of Capt. Killelea, showed, however, that he received several sums of $50 each by check from Kasefang for Capt. Killelea, and August Urben and another previously stated to them that Kasefang was obliged to pay the Captain from $1,000 to $1,200 a year.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. CHARLES M'DONNELL.

Capt. Charles McDonnell of the Eighth Precinct, testified that he was willing to admit the existence of a large number of disreputable houses in his precinct, but they were kept well under restriction, and were not so offensive as they had been formerly. Since his connection with the precinct in last November he had made several raids upon them, and the result was that several of them were closed up altogether. A technical difficulty presented itself in the way of securing a conviction, and it was held by the courts that while arrests could be made for street importunities, such offenses could be committed from windows with perfect impunity. Where evidence of the latter offense was had, he gave orders to his patrolmen to arrest them, by going through the windows, if necessary; but through this legal quibble the magistrates could not hold the offenders, and the only remedy he saw was to starve them out. He had been unsuccessful so far, but he thought it was only a question of time. Where he effected these arrests Justices Morgan, Kasmire, Bixby, and Wandell had exacted a guarantee from the owners of the premises to clear them out, and the promise was obeyed; in November last, after being transferred to the Eighth Precinct, he made an extensive raid on such premises, and fines were imposed, and some of the parties were imprisoned, but in a short time they returned and continued their traffic as usual; the law was deficient in not giving the Police permission to enter the houses, at all times and under all circumstances, and so anxious were some Magistrates for the suppression of such houses that they promised to sustain his action even if he overstepped his duty; he had no gambling-houses now in his precinct, but they had been there when he went into it; there were reputed policy-shops, but outside of them he did not know of any gambling-houses; last Monday or Tuesday he reported to the Superintendent all the gambling-houses, policy-shops, and disreputable houses in his jurisdiction; he reported five or six policy-shops in all, and, by inducing people to go in and buy policy tickets, he had endeavored to obtain evidence against them; he did not think, as was stated, that there were 1,200 policy-shops in the City, because a great many of them had been broken up, and he could not tell, because he did not hear who was at the head of them; they had their head-quarters at the Bowery; he did not know of any reason why these places should not be broken up, but it was a very difficult matter, and the owners are so well informed now that they could not be entrapped into selling tickets to parties who would give information to the Police; he had no idea where their books were sent every day; whenever he could he arrested panel thieves at night, to keep them off the street, but they were invariably discharged the following morning, there being no evidence against them. There were a great many thieves hanging about liquor stores in this district, but he did not think they made them their permanent head-quarters; they generally frequented the leading hotels. He did not know that he could break up all such places in his precinct in thirty days if ordered by the Commissioners at the risk of losing his place, but he would do all in his power to do so. He would be willing to undertake to break them up in thirty days if they were not protected and if they were not too numerous. He would not object to any resolution of the Police Commissioners calling for their destruction in thirty days, and he knew no good reason why it should not be done.

TESTIMONY OF B. G. GARIBALDI.

B. Giovanni Garibaldi was next called and said he was an interpreter.

Mr. Townsend interrupted him by saying that he was aware that the witness had had a conversation with a Police Captain on the previous evening, in which the latter advised him to say he was an interpreter, that he owned horses and carriages, that he was a gentleman, and that he should say no to every question that should be put to him. The witness was then interrogated by Mr. Townsend as to the character of the conversation he had had with the Police Captain on the previous day, and the latter replied that he saw only a "gentleman, who asked him where was South Fifth avenue." Mr. Townsend was obliged to contradict him, and then put some questions relative to his residence in and proprietorship of some of the lowest houses in the Eighth Precinct. The witness evaded, or refused to answer any of the questions, and when interrogated as to whom he acted as interpreter for, he was strangely forgetful, and could only say that he did not know the names of the parties, and that they had all left the City.

Mr. Husted objected to what he conceived to be an attempt to impeach their own witness; but he was opposed by the other members of the committee, who were of the opinion that the witness purposed to prevaricate, and that he should be compelled to answer the questions. Mr. Townsend said that this was a notoriously bad man, the representative of the worst classes in the City, and that if he was ever engaged to interpret in any case, it was where lewd characters were implicated. His examination was temporarily suspended, and Charles P. Dimond was placed upon the stand.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES P. DIMOND.

Mr. Dimond stated that he met Garibaldi the evening before in a lager-beer saloon in the Eighth Precinct, and they had a conversation respecting the action of the committee; Garibaldi told him that he had had a conversation that afternoon with a man who advised him when under examination before the committee to say that he was an interpreter, that he was a gentleman, and to say "no" to every question which should be put to him; he had lived in the district for twenty years, and knew Garibaldi, not as an interpreter, but as the keeper of dens of infamy. Garibaldi interrupted the witness, saying he had never met him except on two occasions, whereupon Mr. Dimond asserted that they had met a hundred times, in liquor stores and elsewhere.

Garibaldi was recalled, and again denied his ownership of the premises attributed to him, and was still unable to say for whom he had acted as interpreter. Pending the production of contradictory evidence, his further examination was suspended.

TESTIMONY OF ARTHUR PEMBER.

Arthur Pember, a writer, gave a history of the method of conducting panel-houses and the connivance of the Police in such robberies. His attention had been called specially to this matter in the Winter of 1871, and, with a view to its exposure, he devoted four weeks to its investigation; he set to work in the immediate vicinity of the Police Head-quarters, assuming that if he could there detect the presence of panel-houses their existence was tolerated by the Police force; he nightly watched this region of the City, stopped men leaving such houses, heard their tales of robbery, accompanied them to the officers on the beat to whom they made their complaints, and he had no hesitation in saying that the officers were in league with the thieves; he arrived at this conclusion because he saw the officers go to the houses, laugh and chat with the women and their male associates, and go away without making any arrests; in March, 1871, he saw Police Officer No. 477 enter one of these places and remain there twelve minutes, and on a subsequent occasion, at a given signal, he saw the proprietor of a panel-house cross the street and give a man, whom he afterward ascertained to be the Captain of Police, a large sum of money; on the night he saw Policeman No. 477 enter the panel-house he was arrested by Policeman No. 474 because he refused to state his business; he was taken to the station, and it was charged that he was arrested on suspicion of being a burglar, but through the influence of a journalist connected with a leading paper, who was with him, he was instantly released by the Sergeant and the patrolman was reprimanded. With the object of obtaining a knowledge of the inside workings of a panel-house he agreed to buy one for $900, and thus acquired a thorough acquaintance with their mode of operations. He asserted that though he never saw any money paid he knew that $50 a week was paid the patrolman and Captain for immunity from arrest. Mr. Pember also said that there was great dishonesty in the keno game, a dishonesty which he explained, and on concluding his testimony the committee adjourned to next Friday.

THE ROUND LAKE CAMP-MEETING.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 9.—Bishop Bowman arrived this evening. Bishop Kavanaugh preached this afternoon. To-morrow morning Bishop Wiley is to preach, and in the afternoon Rev. Dr. McFerrin, of Nashville, Tenn.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union... 80
300 do.......... 80¼
300 do.......... 80⅜
200 do.......... 80¼
500 do.......s3. 80⅛
20 do.......... 80
1100 do.......... 80¼
800 do.......... 80⅛
1000 do.......... 80
1000 do.......... 79⅞
600 Pacific Mail...... 40½
200 do.......... 40⅜
500 do.......... 40½
200 do.......... 40⅝
100 do. b3. 40¾
300 do.......... 40⅝
1009 do.......s3. 40½
300 do.......... 40½
500 do.......... 40⅜
500 do.......... 40¼
100 do.....s15. 40⅛
400 do.......... 40⅛
2200 do.......... 40
200 do.......c. 40
1500 do.......... 39⅞
100 do.......c. 39⅞
1500 do.......... 39¾
100 St. Paul.......... 34¼
100 do.......s4. 34⅛
300 do.......... 34¼
30 N. J. Central...c.112
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 24
300 C., C. & I. C...s3. 3⅞
300 Union Pacific..... 75¼
700 Erie Railway..... 14⅞
600 do.......... 15
900 do.......b3. 15
100 North-western... 39¼
300 do.......... 39⅛
200 do.......... 39
300 do.......c. 39
25 N. Y. C. & Hud...103⅛
300 Lake Shore...... 59⅜
100 do.......b3. 59½
500 do.......... 59⅜
300 do.......s3. 59¼
500 do.......... 59⅜
500 do.......b3. 59½
300 do.......... 59½
500 do.......... 59⅜
700 do.......... 59¼
300 do.......... 59⅛
100 do.......c, 59⅛
300 do.......... 59¼
200 do.......s4. 59¼
400 do.......b3. 59⅜
100 do.......c. 59⅜
1100 do.......... 59¼
1500 do.......... 59⅛
1600 do.......s3. 59⅛
100 do.......c. 59¼
100 do.......b3. 59⅜
200 do.......s3. 59¼
10 Rock Island...... 103¾
100 do.......... 104
100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 51

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$500 U.S.6s,'81,C.122½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N....12.120⅛
150,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....b. c.121⅛
8,500 do.......121½
3,500 do.......12.121½
5,000 do.......12.121⅜
40,000 U. S.5s,'81,C.118⅜
$9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.121¾
500 do..........121⅝
500 do....small.121
50,000 U.S.5s,10-40s R.......b. c.117⅝
1,500 U.S.5s,10-40s C.........12.118⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, Currency....12.122¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$9,000 S.C.6s, N.,N.F. 7
3,000 Tenn 6s. new. 50
2,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 50
5,000 D. of Col.3-65s. 71⅞
1,000 Chic. & A. 1st.109¼
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, N.113
4,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.105¼
2,000 Am. D.I.Co.7s.100
2,000 do......... 99⅝
1,000 C.,B. & Q.C.7s.103¾
2,000 Mil.& St. P.1st, La Crosse Div. 90
1,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. Div...... 79½
8,000 C. & N. W. C. C. Gold bds... 82
1,000 C. & N. W. C... 96
1,000 L. S. 1st, C. R.100
2,000 C., P. & A., N..104
2,000 C. P. Gold bds.102
1,000 do.........102⅛
1,000 C. P. 1st, San Joaq. Branch. 92½
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..101¾
8,000 do.........101⅞
5,000 do......b. c.102
5,000 do.........102⅛
35,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 96½
4,000 West. P. bds.. 96
10 Fourth Nat. B'k.101
9 Park Bank.......150
20 Ninth N. B'k.b. c. 90
100 Mar. Land & M. Ass. Pa'd.b. c. 13
100 M. L. & M. Pf.,Ass. Paid..b. c.s3. 13
33 Del. & H. C..b. c.122
5 do.........122½
100 American Ex.b. c. 57½
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 14⅞
400 West. Un. T..b. c. 79⅞
1000 do......s3. 79¾
1000 do......... 79¾
3000 do......... 79⅝
100 do.......c. 79⅝
100 do......b3. 79¾
700 do......... 79⅝
1050 do......... 79½
400 do......... 79⅝
1300 do......... 79¾
1000 do......... 79⅞
1100 do......... 80
1100 do......... 80⅛
2700 do......... 80¼
700 do......b3. 80⅜
300 do......... 80⅜
200 do......s3. 80¼
100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 5⅝
15 N.Y.C.& H.b. c.s3.102¾
40 do.......103
100 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 38⅞
100 do.......c. 38¾
500 do......... 38¾
200 do......... 38⅞
200 do......... 39
1600 Pacific Mail.b. c. 39¾
100 do......b3. 39⅞
200 do......... 39¾
400 do......... 39⅝
300 do......... 39¾
200 do......b3. 39⅞
1200 do......... 39¾
500 do......... 39⅞
900 do......b3. 40
400 do......... 40
1400 do......... 40⅛
800 do......... 40
200 do......... 39⅞
500 do......... 40
400 do......... 39¾
400 do......... 39⅞
400 Chic. & R. I..b. c.103⅞
1100 do.........104
300 do.........104⅛
200 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 34¼
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 57¾
100 do......... 57⅞
300 Del., L. & W.b. c.120½
100 do.........120¾
200 do.........121
400 Un. Pac..b. c.s3. 75
200 St.L.,I.M.& So.b.c. 18
200 P. R. of Mo.b.c.b3. 51
50 N.Y..N.H&H.b.c.s3.141½
25 do.........141
700 L.S. & M.So.b.c.s3. 59⅛
100 do.......c. 59⅛
3400 do......... 59
2800 do......... 58⅞
700 do......s3. 58¾
1300 do......s3. 58⅞
1100 do......s3. 59
600 do......... 59⅛
500 do......... 59
100 do......b3. 59⅛
100 do......s3. 59⅛
500 do......b3. 59¼
1100 do......... 59¼
100 do.......c. 59¼
300 do......s3. 59¼
100 do......b3. 59⅜
100 do......... 59¼
100 H. & St. Jo.b. c.s3. 23⅞
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 23⅛
500 do......... 23

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$4,000 NW.con.coup. gold bds....c. 82½
500 Western Union.. 80⅜
100 do......s3. 80⅜
1500 do......... 80½
100 do......s3. 80½
100 do.......c. 80½
300 do......b3. 80⅝
200 do......... 80⅝
100 do......s3. 80⅝
2500 do......... 80¾
1700 do......... 80⅞
100 Pacific Mail..... 40
100 do......b3. 40
1200 do......... 40⅛
600 Erie Railway..b3. 15
200 do......... 15
500 do......b3. 15⅛
100 do......... 15⅛
500 do......b3. 15¼
200 do......... 15¼
100 Lake Shore....c. 59¼
100 do......... 59¼
200 do......b60. 59¼
100 do......b10. 59¼
400 do......... 59⅜
100 do......b3. 59½
500 do......... 59⅝
100 do......s3. 59½
400 do......s3. 59⅝
1800 do......... 59¾
100 Union Pacific..... 75
100 do......... 75¼
100 North-western... 39¼
741 Rock Island......104
200 Tol. & Wab. Pf... 5½
500 St. Paul......... 34½
100 do......... 34⅜
300 do......b3. 34½
50 Pacific R. of Mo.. 51¼
100 Illinois Central..103

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U.S.6s,C., '81.122⅞
2,000 U.S.5-20 C.'64.118⅝
16,000 U.S.5-20C,'65.121⅜
1,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..122½
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65. N.......120¼
10,000 U. S.10-40 R..117¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 50
1,000 Cen.P.Gold bs.102
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..102
4,000 do.........102⅛
15,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 96⅜
17,000 Ohio&M.C.bds. 95
4,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 81
5 Bank of Republic. 98
20 D.&H.CanalC.b.c.122½
25 Adams Ex....b3.100
17 do......... 99⅞
50 N.Y.C. & H.R.b. c.103⅛
1700 West.Un.Tel.b.c. 80¾
100 do......s5. 80⅝
800 do......... 80⅝
500 do.......c. 80⅝
600 do......s3. 80½
600 do......... 80⅝
1400 do......... 80¾
400 do......b3. 80⅞
1500 do......... 80⅞
1100 do......... 80¾
100 L.S. & M.S.b.c.b3. 59⅝
300 do......s3. 59½
700 do......... 59⅝
2100 do......... 59¾
100 do.......c. 59¾
300 do......... 59⅝
400 Erie Railway.b.c. 15¼
600 Pac. Mail.b. c.s3. 40⅛
100 do......s5. 40⅛
200 do......... 40⅛
100 do......b3. 40¼
200 do......... 40¼
800 do......... 40⅜
500 do......b3. 40½
1100 do......... 40½
1000 do......... 40⅝
500 do......b3. 40¾
1000 do......... 40⅝
300 do......s3. 40½
900 do......... 40½
900 do......... 40⅜
300 do......s3. 40¼
100 Un. Pacific...b. c. 75¼
500 Chi. & R. I.b. c.s3.104
100 do.........104⅛
100 do.......b60.104⅛
100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 34½
100 do......b3. 34½
300 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 57⅝
400 Del., Lack.& W'n.121
50 do.........121¼
832 do.....b. c.121¼
300 do.........121⅜
40 Morris & Essex..102¼
6 do.....b. c.102

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 L. S. C. 2d.b3. 96½
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st..102⅛
20,000 do.........102¼
7,000 Mil.& St.P.1st, La Crosse Div. 90
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 51
100 Erie Railway.b3. 15¼
100 do......... 15⅛
200 Harlem...........131
200 Western Union... 80¾
200 do......... 80⅝
600 do......... 80½
2000 do......... 80⅝
500 do......s3. 80⅝
300 do......b3. 80¾
1000 do......... 80¾
500 do......... 80⅞
300 do......s3. 80⅞
500 do......b3. 81
900 Union Pacific..... 75½
100 do......s3. 75¼
100 do......... 75⅜
200 Pacific Mail...... 40⅜
500 do......s3. 40¼
200 do......... 40¼
500 do......... 40⅛
1300 do......... 40
2900 do......... 39⅞
200 do......b3. 39⅞
400 Lake Shore...b3. 59⅝
300 do......... 59⅝
300 do......s3. 59½
1300 do......... 59½
200 do......s60. 58⅞
500 do......... 59⅝
100 do......s60. 59
500 do......... 59⅝
100 North-western... 39¼
1300 do......... 39
100 North-west. Pref. 50
100 Rock Island......104⅛
100 St. Paul......... 34⅜
200 Del.,Lack.&West.121¼

FRIDAY, July 9—P. M.

The market yesterday was disturbed by the failure of a gold operator to meet his contracts and the reports current in regard to difficulties between the Third National Bank and the Mechanics' Banking Association respecting a check for $146,000 drawn by Mr. F. H. Eccles. To-day these depressing influences were removed, and the effect upon the market was immediately apparent in an improved tone and a general advance in prices. The gold operator referred to gave early notification to his creditors of his ability to pay all claims upon him, and subsequently fully discharged his obligations to the satisfaction of the parties in interest, while Mr. Eccles, who had returned from Canada, where he had been on a visit to a sick relative, at once settled the matter in regard to the check, giving an order to the Third National Bank to deliver the gold to the Mechanics' Banking Association. That an attempt was made to take advantage of Mr. Eccles' absence to perpetrate a wrong seems pretty evident, but the circumstance should not be allowed in the slightest degree to operate to the prejudice of that gentleman, as the Law Committee of the Stock Exchange, after a searching and thorough examination of the affair, entirely exonerate him from any blame. The incident is commented upon in some quarters as adding another to the many previous illustrations of the pernicious results liable to ensue from the too careless certification of checks by the banks.

The volume of business in railway and miscellaneous shares was smaller than yesterday, the transactions reaching 131,515 shares, of which 42,300 were in Western Union, 34,600 in Lake Shore, and 34,300 in Pacific. Western Union, after rising to 80⅜, against 79¾ at the close yesterday, receded to 79½. In the afternoon some large purchases took place, and the stock closed strong at 81, the highest price of the day. Lake Shore fell off from 59½ to 59⅞, and later rose to 59¾. Pacific Mail, after frequent vibrations between 39¾ and 40¾, closed at 39⅞ @40. North-western common closed at 39, the two extremes having been 39¼ and 38¾. St. Paul continues notably strong, and the common to-day advanced to 34½, closing at a reaction of ¼ ₽ cent. Union Pacific advanced to 75½. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 120½ to 121⅜ on comparatively small transactions. The changes in the remainder of the list were slight.

The money market was extremely easy during the early portion of the day, and call loans were done at 2@2½ ₽ cent., but in the afternoon a better demand sprang up, and shortly before the close of bank hours as high as 4 ₽ cent. was paid. The final rate was 3 ₽ cent. In discounts there is no change to report, and the demand continues brisk at 3½ to 5 ₽ cent. for prime names. A Washington dispatch states that the Controller of the Currency has called upon the national banks to render a statement showing their condition at the close of business on June 30.

The foreign advices reported a firm market for consols at London, where money is easy at the Stock Exchange at 2 ₽ cent., the rate of discount in open market for three months' bills being 2¾ ₽ cent. The amount of bullion gained by the Bank of England on balance to-day was £37,000. Consols closed at 94⅛ for money and 94⅛@94¼ for the account; old 1865s and 1867s at 106¾, 10-40s at 104½@104¾, and new 5s at 103⅞@104. Erie advanced to 13@13⅛. The sterling exchange market was firm, with business at the same rates as yesterday, viz., $4 86¾@$4 87 for sixty days', and $4 89¾@$4 90 for demand bills. There were no traces of yesterday's flurry in the Gold Room to-day, and the market presented no important feature. The price was firm, however, and advanced from 116@116⅛ to 116⅜, closing at the highest price under purchases to cover "short" contracts. The increase in the specie engagements for shipment to-morrow also contributed to the firmness of the market. The gold coin engagements for Saturday's steamers amount to $1,500,000, in addition to which $50,000 silver bars are packed for shipment. Borrowers of cash gold supplied themselves free of interest, or by paying 2 ₽ cent. for use.

With the changed course of gold slightly higher prices were established for Government bonds, the improvement being equal to ⅛@¼ ₽ cent., except for registered 1867s, which sold at 121⅛@121¾. But few offerings were made, and then only in small amounts. Railroad bonds were firm and in good request, the principal business having been in the Pacific issues. There was no important change in State bonds. Tennessees remained firm at about yesterday's figures.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day are $956,813, and the amount marketed, $661,038. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1, this year, are $56,948,229, and the total amount marketed $56,944,210.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1875.

Gold receipts	$425,355 98
Gold payments	1,488,778 68
Gold balance	36,227,210 88
Currency receipts	1,693,443 68
Currency payments	907,071 11
Currency balance	54,248,220 50
Customs	325,000

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 9.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118⅜	118⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	117½	117½
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	121⅝	121⅝
American Gold	116	116⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¾@4 87	$4 86¾@4 87
New-York Central	102⅞	102⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	104	104
Pacific Mail	40½	39⅞
St. Paul Common	34¼	34¼
St. Paul Preferred	58	57¾
Western Union	79¾	81
Union Pacific	75⅛	75¼
Lake Shore	59⅜	59⅝
Wabash and Toledo	5½	5⅝
North-western Common	39	39
North-western Preferred	50	50
Del., Lack. and Western	120⅛	121⅜
New-Jersey Central	111⅝	111⅝
Panama	129	129
Erie	14¾	15¼
Ohio and Mississippi	23¼	23⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	4	3⅞
Harlem	131¼	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅞	102⅞	230
Harlem	131	131	200
Erie	15¼	14⅞	5,000
Lake Shore	59¾	58⅞	34,600
Wabash	5⅝	5⅝	300
North-Western	39¼	38¾	2,800
North-Western Preferred	50	50	100
Rock Island	104⅛	103⅞	2,761
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34½	34¼	2,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	57⅞	57⅝	400
Del., Lack. and Western	121⅜	120½	2,332
Illinois Central	103	103	100
Union Pacific	75½	74⅞	2,100
C., C. and Indiana Central	3⅞	3⅞	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24⅛	23⅞	200
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅛	23	600
Missouri Pacific	51	51	350
Western Union	81	79½	42,300
Pacific Mail	40¾	39¾	34,300
Mariposa	13	13	100
Mariposa Preferred	13	13	100
Iron Mountain	18	18	200
Amer. Mer. Union Express	57½	57½	142
Total sales			131,515

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122½	122⅞	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	120¼	120⅜
6s, 1881, r	120⅝	120⅞	5-20s, 1867, r	121⅜	121⅝
6s, 1881, c	122½	123	5-20s, 1867, c	121½	121¾
5-20s, 1862, c	117	118	5-20s, 1868, r	121¼	121½
5-20s, 1864, r	118⅝	118⅞	5-20s, 1868, c	121¼	121½
5-20s, 1864, c	118⅝	118⅞	10-40s, r	117⅝	117⅞
5-20s, 1865, r	120⅜	120¾	10-40s, c	118¾	119⅛
5-20s, 1865, c	121¼	121½	5s, 1881, r	117½	117¾
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	120⅛	120¼	5s, 1881, c	118¼	118½

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $380,000 for interest and $65,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$80,888,000
Gold balances	2,451,405
Currency balances	2,853,943

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$77,062,029
Currency balances	4,020,025
Gold exchanges	9,289,291
Gold balances	1,276,591

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	33	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20¾
Alabama 5s, '86	33	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	20¾
Alabama 8s, '86	33	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.& J.	51
Arkansas 6s,Funded	30	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	51
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is.	16	NC6s,NCRc.off J&J.	38
Ark.7s, Mem. & L.R.	16	NC6s,NCRc.off A&O	38
Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.	16	N. C. 6s, F'd Act '66.	12
Ark.7s,Miss.O.&R.R.	16	N. C. 6s, F'd Act '68.	11
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	16	N.C.6s,new bds.J&J.	10
California 7s	112	N.C.6s,new bds.A&O	10
Connecticut 6s	105	Ohio 6s, '75	99
Georgia 6s	89	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Georgia 7s, new	96½	Ohio 6s, '86	104
Georgia 7s, ind	93½	Rhode Island 6s	103
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	95	South Carolina 6s	34½
Indiana 5s	100	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	33
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.	100	S. C. 6s, April & Oc.	33
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.	100	S. C. 6s, Fd. Act '66.	33
Illinois War Loan	100	S. C.6s,L'd C.'89,J&J	33
Kentucky 6s	100	S.C.6s,L'd C.'89,A&O	33
Louisiana 6s	34	S. C. 7s of '88	35½
Louisiana 6s, new	34	S. C. 6s, Non-F. bds.	6½
La. 6s, new, Float. d.	33½	Tennessee 6s, old	49½
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	33½	Tenn. 6s, new bds	50
La. 6s, Levee bds	33½	Tenn. 6s, new series.	49
La. 8s, Levee bds	25	Virginia 6s, old	37
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75.	34	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	37
Michigan 6s, 1878-79.	100	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	37
Michigan 6s, '83	100	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	64
Michigan 7s, '90	100	Va.6s, ex mat'd coup.	56
Fund. bds. due '94-5.	99¾	Va. 6s, Con.2d series.	46½
Long b.due '81 to'91,i.	100	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	8¾
N. Y. Reg., B'y L'n.	106	Dis. of Col.3.65s, 1924	71¾
N. Y. Coup., B'y L'n.	106		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d	105	Buff.& Erie new bds.	103
Alb. & Sus. 3d	100	Buff. & S. Line 7s	100
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	25	L. Shore Div, bds	100½
B., C.R.&M.1st,7s,G.	30	L. S. Con. coup. 1st.	101¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	36¼	L. S. Con. reg. 1st	100
Ches.& Ohio 6s,Ex.C.	30	L. S. Con. coup. 2d	96½
Chicago & Alton 1st.	108	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	106½
Chicago & Alton In.	103	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	104
La. & Mo. 1st G	90	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	111
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st.	101¾	M. C. Equip. bds	101
Chi., B. & Q. 8p.c.1st.	112	N. J. South. 1st 7s	28
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	103¾	New-York & N.H.6s.	101⅝
Chi., R. I. & P	107⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	102¾
Cen. of N. J. 1st,N	112½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	101½
Cen. of N. J. 1st, C	105	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103
Cen. of N. J. Con. C.	110¾	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c.	115½
Am. D. & Imp. bds	99	N. Y. C. & H. 1st reg.	113
M.&St.P1st,7sG.R.D.	81	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.	110½
M.& St.P.1st,La C.D.	90	Harlem 1st 7s, reg	110½
M.&St.P.1st.,I.&M.D	79	North Missouri 1st	88½
M.&St.P.1st,C.&M	82	Ohio& Miss.Con.S.F.	96
M. & St. P. 1st, Con	72½	Ohio & Miss. Con	94¾
M. & St. P. 2d	80	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	74⅞
C. & N. W. S. F	104	Cen. Pac. Gold bds	102
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	95⅞	C. P. San Jo. B'h	92
C. &. N. W. Ex. bds.	90	C. P.. C. & Ore. 1st	91
C. & N. W. 1st	103	West. Pacific bds	95¾
C. & N. W. C. G.bds.	82	Union Pacific 1st	101¾
Galena & Chic. Ext.	107½	U. P. Land Grant 7s.	99⅜
Peninsula 1st Conv	96½	U. Pac. Sink. Fund	96⅜
Chicago & Mil. 1st	97½	Atl. & Pac. Land G.	47
C.,C.C.&I.1st, 7s,S.F.	105½	South Pacific of Mo.	76½
Morris & Essex 2d	109	Pacific of Mo. 1st	96
Mor. & Es. bds., 1900.	103	Pacific of Mo. 2d	79
Mor. & Es. Const'n	103	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 3d.	101
M. & E. 1st, Con. G'd.	103¾	C. & P. Con. S. F	104¾
Erie 1st Extended	102	C. & P. 4th, S. F	98
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879	99½	C., C. & I. 1st	45
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883	98	St. L. & I. M. 1st	91
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880	96	St. L. & I. M. 2d	45
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888	96	Alton & T. H. 1st	105
Long Dock Bonds	102½	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	73
H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	83	B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	96
Ind., Bl. & W'n 1st	28¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex	80
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d	101½	T.&W.1st,St. L. Div.	56
M. S. N.I.S.F.,7 p.c.	107½	Han. & Naples 1st	35
Cleve. & Tol. S. F	104	Great West.1st, 1888.	78¼
Cleve. & Tol. N. B	103½	Great West. 2d, 1893.	50
C., P. & A. old	101½	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st	40
Det., M. & Tol. bds.	103		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	155	Merchants'	122
Butchers'&Drovers'	130	Merchants' Ex	101½
Central National	96	Metropolitan	132½
Chemical	1600	Nassau	100
City	300	New-York	134
Commerce	121	N. Y. National Ex	100
Continental	100	Park	150
Corn Exchange	133½	Phenix	98
First National	200	St. Nicholas	100
Fourth National	101	State of New-York	113
Mechanics'	140	Union	139
Mercantile	108		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	107½	107⅝
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅜	50½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	54⅞	55
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61½	61⅝
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42⅝	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21	21⅛
Northern Central Railroad	30	..
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Gold Loan	102	..

The Directors of the Continental Insurance Company, in addition to a semi-annual dividend of *Three and One half ₽ cent.* upon the capital stock and upon the amount of its guaranty surplus and special reserve funds, have declared a scrip dividend of *Sixty ₽ cent.* to policy-holders entitled to participation in the profits of the company.

The Directors of the German-American Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, and an extra dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, payable Aug. 2.

The Directors of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*

The Directors of the Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company have declared the usual dividend of *Seven ₽ cent.*, and an extra dividend of *Three ₽ cent.*, payable on demand.

A semi-annual dividend of *Five ₽ cent.* has been declared on the capital stock of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company.

The Trustees of the Union Trust Company have declared a dividend of *Five ₽ cent.* upon the capital stock, from the earnings of the last six months.

A cash dividend of *Five ₽ cent.* on the capital stock of the Great Western (Marine) Insurance Company will be paid on and after July 15.

The Directors of the American Exchange Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, payable on demand.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 9, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	21	Pea-nuts, bags	49
Beans, bbls	15	Resin, bbls	192
Bees-wax, pkg	1	Spirits Turp., bbls	35
Flour, bbls	11,519	Stearine, pks	62
Meal, bbls	100	Beef, pks	26
Wheat, bushels	88,740	Pork, pks	399
Corn, bushels	17,292	Cut-meats, pks	599
Oats, bushels	17,500	Lard, tcs	150
Malt, bushels	625	Butter, pks	3,685
Copper, bbls	13	Cheese, pks	18,942
Cotton, bales	208	Sugar, hhds	299
Oat-meal, bbls	40	Sugar, bbls	671
Dried Fruit, pks	2	Sugar, bxs	500
Eggs, bbls	1,136	Starch, pks	1,895
Hops, bales	25	Tea, pks	15
Hides, No.	400	Tallow, pks	192
Hides, bales	388	Tobacco, hhds	380
Molasses, bbls	100	Tobacco, pks	125
Lard-oil, bbls	25	Wool, bales	252
Lead, pigs	291	Whisky, bbls	374
Leather, sides	8,258		

CANDLES—Have been selling slowly, chiefly in a jobbing way, with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c ₽ ℔.

COAL—Has been quoted generally firm, with a good demand noted. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25@$7; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ₽ ton.

COCOA—Has been in slack request; Maracaibo quoted at 20c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firmer, on limited offerings and a good demand, with further sales reported of 2,802 bags by the Imogene, 258 bags by the Merrimack, 150 bags by the Ontario, and 112 bags by the Memnon, within our range; also 499 bags Santos by the Pascal, at 20¾c., gold; and 202 bags do., by do., on private terms. And at Baltimore, 5,000 bags Rio, by the Traveler, on private terms, quoted at about 18½c., gold, ₽ ℔.; other kinds in request at full rates....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good at 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₽ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17½c.@20¾c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c.; Ceylon, 20½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16¾c.@17¼c.; Mexican, 19½c.@20½c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c., ₽ ℔., gold.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in very moderate request generally, with Hogshead Staves quoted at from $80@$175; do. Pipe, $115@$245; do. Barrel, $50@$130; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25@$2 50.

CORDAGE—Has been quiet, throughout, on the previous basis (nominally) as to prices.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ₽ ℔. higher for early delivery, with a fair demand noted for spinning purposes and on speculative account, and a light inquiry for shipment. Offerings restricted. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 1,562 bales, (of which 617 bales were on last evening,) including 1,117 bales to spinners and 445 bales to speculators....The dealings for forward delivery have been rather more extensive on a somewhat firmer basis as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,600 bales, (of which 4,900 bales were on last evening and 16,700 bales were to-day,) with 3,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 15⅜c.; August, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; September, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; October, 14 11-16c.@14 23-32c.; November, 14 9-16c.@14 19-32c.; December, 14 9-16c.@14 19-32c.; January, 14 11-16c.@14 23-32c.; February, 14 29-32c.@14 15-16c.; March, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; April, 15 11-32c.@15⅜c.; May, 15 9-16c.@15⅝c.; June, 15 23-32c.@15 25-32c. ₽ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 208 bales, including 114 bales by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 690 bales, against 581 bales same day last week, and for the week 6,569 bales, against 6,017 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,443,873 bales, against 3,734,085 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 16,564 bales; to the Continent, 5,176 bales. Stock in New-York, 98,117 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 169,420 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Low Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15½	15½
Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling Fair	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Fair	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more confident movement has been reported in State and Western Flour at an advance of 10c.@20c. ₽ bbl., stimulated by the buoyancy in Wheat. The main demand has been for desirable shipping Extras in lines, and medium trade Extras, the latter chiefly Minnesotas. Superfine brands have also been in good request, and the better qualities, especially of White Wheat have been quoted decidedly stronger on much lighter offerings. Family Extras have been moderately sought after and held with more firmness. The sales since our last have been 19,850 bbls. of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 55; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 55@$5, the latter for very choice, (White Wheat,) chiefly at $4 70@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 10@$5 55, chiefly at $5 35@$5 45; very good to very fancy do., $5 50@$6 10; City Mills Extra at $5 65@$6 15; very fancy do., for South America, up to $7; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$5 55, chiefly at $5 30@$5 50; very good to very fancy do., $5 55@$6 10; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 55 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, $5 50@$6 35, and Patent do., also for shipment, at $6 35@$7, and trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 9,100 bbls. of shipping Extras, in good part Minnesota, State, and City Mills, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in more demand, and held with more confidence. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 for Superfine; $5 10@$6 10 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 15@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Trade and Family Extras, and $4 25 for No. 2....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in good request, within the range of from $4 30@$5 50 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, ₽ bbl....Corn-meal has been fairly active, and quoted from $3 65@$4 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $3 80@$4 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 70 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,300 bbls.

FRUIT—A better trade demand prevails for Foreign Dried, with sales reported of 1,900 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 25@$2 30; 2,000 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10c.@10¼c.; 800 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $3 40@$3 50; 200 lots Currants, chiefly at 6¼c.; 30 casks Turkey Prunes, 8c.@8¼c.; 10 cases Leghorn Citron at 23½c.; and 750 cases Sardines, quarter-bxs., 14c.@14½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat advanced 2c.@3c. a bushel, on limited receipts, and a brisk demand, chiefly for export, stimulated in part by the more favorable foreign advices, closing firmly. Winter Wheat held higher, but inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 234,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 27 for No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 26 for Milwaukee, and $1 27 for Minnesota, afloat; $1 21@$1 21½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, (one load of which grade was reported as having been used in settlement of thirteen separate contracts;) $1 19 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 17@$1 19 for about fair to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, mostly at $1 18@$1 19, afloat, closing at $1 18 bid, and $1 19 asked for prime, here and to arrive next week; $1 16@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 30 for White Canada, in bond; and within the previous (nominal) range of Red, Amber, and White Western, as representing the few bids made. And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 8,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, to arrive soon, at $1 26; 40,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, July arrivals, at $1 25@$1 26; 40,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, July option, at $1 21; and 24,000 bushels do., August option, at $1 21 ₽ bushel....New Corn has been in more demand, especially toward the close, in good part, for export, at an improvement of ½c.@1c. a bushel, with sales reported of 97,000 bushels at 79c.@82c. for poor to prime steamer grades of new mixed Western, closing with 82c. reported bid for the latter; 82½c.@84½c. for fair to very choice sailing vessel do. do., mostly at 84c. for prime, afloat; 82c.@85c. for fair to very choice new Yellow Western, and 75c.@78c. for heated Mixed Western. And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 22,000 bushels strictly prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, deliverable within the last ten days in July, at 85c. ₽ bushel....Rye and Barley as last quoted....Of Barley-malt further sales of one or two car-loads of Two-rowed State, reported at $1 45, cash, ₽ bushel. Market firm but quiet....Oats have been less active and rather easier in price. Trade call quite moderate. Sales have been reported of 43,000 bushels at 65c.@67½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 67c. for fair Chicago, afloat, and 67½c. for good Toledo, also afloat; and 67c.@72c. for White Western, odd car lots....Feed has been quoted steady in a jobbing way, within the range of $20@$30 as extremes, on a fair inquiry. The business was mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Mill Stuff; $23@$24 for 60 ℔.; and $20@$21 for Bran, ₽ ton....Bale Hay continues in moderate request, with shipping grades quoted at from 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c....Rye Straw quite dull within the range of from 55c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@60c., ₽ 100 ℔.; offerings of Straw very liberal.

NAVAL STORES—Trade in Resin has been moderately active, with values quoted steady, ranging from $1 70@$1 75 for common to good Strained, $1 90@$2 35 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5 25@$6 25 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales 1,000 bbls. Strained at $1 75; 100 bbls. No. 2 at $2 35, and 1,000 bbls. No. 1 to Window Glass within the range of $2 75@$7 ₽ 280 ℔....Tar has been in moderate jobbing demand at $2 12½@$2 37½ ₽ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₽ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in less request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 32c. ₽ gallon. Sales 300 bbls.

OILS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Whale and Sperm at steady rates. Linseed, Lard, and Cotton-seed Oils have been quiet at about former figures. Menhaden, Red, and Tanner's Oils have been in slack request, within our range. Other kinds inactive. We quote: Crude Whale, 60c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@72c.; Bleached do., 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm, $1 80@$1 92½; Bleached Sperm, $1 85@$1 97½; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 10 for good to prime, and 80c.@90c. for No. 1; Red Oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 72½c.@75c.; Linseed-oil, 60c.@63c., in cks. and bbls., for large and small lots; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 35c.@36c. for Sound Oil; Bleached do., 50c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 55c.; Yellow do., 62½c.@70c.; Refined Yellow, 70c.@72½c., and White, 72½c.@75c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@92c.; Cod, 65c.@70c.; Neats-foot, 80c.@$1 20; Rape-seed Oil, $1 10; Cocoa-nut, 11c.@14c.; Tanner's Oil, 40c.@43c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in slack request and quoted weak on the basis of 5⅝c.@5¾c., in bulk, for early delivery, and 8¾c.@8⅞c. in shipping order; sales, 1,000 bbls., in bulk, early August delivery, at 5¾c....Refined has been in more urgent demand for early delivery, and quoted up to 12⅛c.@12¼c.; sales, 1,500 bbls., and quoted weak for forward delivery, at 11⅞c.@12c.; sales, 6,500 bbls., late July, at 11 13-16c.@11⅞c....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@18....Naphtha, 8¾c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 11⅜c.; sales, 10,000 bbls., early deliveries, reported at 11½c.@11⅝c., and 7,000 bbls., July, at 11⅞c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11¾c.@11⅞c. ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with more firmness, on lighter offerings, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 45@$20 50; small lots of Prime Mess at $19 25@$19 50, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 50....For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 500 bbls. new Western Mess, September option, at $20 45, closing at $20 50 asked and $20 45 bid, with August options quoted at $20 30@$20 40 ₽ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, with City quoted up to 9⅝c.@9⅞c. for heavy to light weights ₽ ℔....City Cut-meats have been moderately sought after, within the range of quotations given in our last, with sales reported of 3,500 pieces of fresh Hams, Shoulders, and Bellies at 13¼c., 9¾c., and 11½c., respectively; 4,000 ℔. Smoking Bellies at 10¾c.@12¾c. for 17 ℔. to very light, with 12 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bxs., quoted at 11¾c.; sundry small lots of City bulk stock at previous figures; 150 tcs. Western Pickled Hams on private terms; quoted at 11½c.@12c. And at the West, 450 bxs. English Cut Hams at 13c. ₽ ℔....Bacon has been more inquired for, on export account, at rather steadier prices, with sales reported of 500 bxs. City Long Clear on private terms, quoted at 11½c. as the asking price. Western product wholly nominal....Lard has been quoted about ⅛c. ₽ ℔. higher, on, however, light dealings for early delivery. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 13½c.; 115 tcs. City do. at 12½c.@12 11-16c., the latter for choice; small lots Refined, for the West Indies, at 12¾c., and for the Continent at 13⅜c.@13½c. ₽ ℔....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 2,250 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 13⅜c.@13½c., closing at 13½c. asked, and 2,750 tcs. September, at 13½c.@13⅝c., closing at 13⅝c. asked....Beef quiet but steady, as quoted in our last....Butter of strictly prime to choice quality meets with a comparatively prompt sale for local trade purposes, at steady rates, otherwise market dull and heavy; offerings of lower grades increasing; much of stock heated....We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 22c.@26c. for fair to very good, and 28c. for very choice do.; new State, in firkins, at 20c.@25c. for about fair to very choice; new Western at 15c.@26c. for ordinary to fancy, mostly at 15c.@23c. for about fair to choice....Cheese has been moderately active, with good to choice makes quoted as essentially unchanged in price. We quote new Cheese at 6c.@12¾c. for ordinary to fancy State Factory, mainly at 11c.@12¼c. for good to fine, and 5c.@11½c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@12c. for very poor to strictly fancy....Eggs have been in quite moderate request within the range of 20c.@23c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 21c.@22½c. for good to very choice marks ₽ dozen.

SEED—A sale of 7,500 bags Calcutta Linseed has been reported on private terms, rumored at $1 85, gold. Market otherwise dull.

STARCH—Has been in demand, with Western Corn at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 5½c.

SUMAC—Has been very quiet, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$55 ₽ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been less active and rather less firm, though not offered with much urgency. Fair to good Refining quoted generally at 7 13-16c.@8 3-16c., and prime do. at 8¼c.@8 5-16c. Sales to-day, 1,429 hhds. and 43 bxs., including 350 hhds. Refining Porto Rico, at 8 3-16c.; 400 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8¼c.; 483 hhds. do., fair to about prime, at 7 13-16c.@8¼c.; 105 hhds. Martinique at 7 11-16c.@7⅞c.; 43 bxs. Centrifugal at 9 1-16c., and 50 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c. ₽ ℔....Refined Sugars quoted at out ⅛c. ₽ ℔. higher, on a fairly active inquiry. Crushed quoted at 11¼c., Powdered at 11¼c.@11⅜c. Granulated at 10⅞c., A's at 10c.@10½c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c. ₽ ℔.

TALLOW—Firm at 9c for prime. Sales, 120,000 ℔....Stearine in light supply and wanted; choice City, in hhds., quoted at 17c.; Western, in tcs., at 16¼c.@16½c. ₽ ℔.

TEAS—Have increased demand, with prices quoted firm. Sales 2,200 half-chests Green, 3,350 half-chests Japan, and 2,400 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Trade shows but little animation, with prices, however, quoted steady for most kinds. The export inquiry has been in good part for Seed Leaf. Sales have been reported since our last of 150 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10½c.@22c.; 460 cases 1873 Connecticut and Massachusetts Seed Leaf at 7c.@14c.; 86 cases 1872 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 8c.; 600 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 6½c.@7⅛c., and 300 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 10 ₽ ℔....We quote Kentucky Leaf thus: Common Lugs, 9c.@11c.; good do., 10½c.@12c.; Low Leaf, 11½c.@13½c.; medium do., 13c.@16c.; good do., 15½c.@18c.; fine do., 16½c.@20c.; select do., 18½c.@25c. ₽ ℔. And Seed Leaf thus: Crop of 1873—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@8c.; Connecticut and Massachusetts Seconds, 10c.@12c.; Connecticut Wrappers, 25c.@55c.; Connecticut assorted lots, 16c.@30c.; Massachusetts assorted lots, 15c.@20c.; New-York assorted lots, common, 8c.@11c.; New-York assorted lots, good to fine, 12c.@18c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 16c.@25c.; Ohio assorted lots, 9½c.@12c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 7c.@10c. Crop of 1872—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@8c.; Connecticut and Massachusetts Seconds, 10c.@12c.; Connecticut and Massachusetts Wrappers, 15c.@20c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 7½c.@9c.; Pennsylvania Wrappers, 18c.@40c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 11c.@20c.; Old Crop, Connecticut and Massachusetts, 9c.@12c. ₽ ℔....Havana Tobacco quoted thus: Common, 85c.@90c.; good, 92½c.@$1; fine, $1 10@$1 25, and Yara, assorted lots, at 90c.@95c. ₽ ℔....Manufactured Tobacco has been in demand, with Black, common to fine, quoted at 17c.@30c., and Bright, common to strictly fine, at 25c.@60c. ₽ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been quoted up to $1 45@$1 50, gold, for Arctic, but has been inactive.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 22 ₽ gallon; sales, 225 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—The movements in this line have been on a more extensive scale. The inquiry has been more animated for manufacturing purposes and on trade account. The offerings have been increasing, in part of new Western Fleece, and the assortment has been rather more satisfactory. Medium grades of Fleece have been in most favor with buyers here and in the interior, and have shown rather more steadiness as to values. Domestic Pulled has been in exceptionally light supply and fair request, at current figures. California and Texas product moving quite freely at ruling rates. Foreign qualities inactive. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 159,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, chiefly new, at from 43c.@52½c.; 13,000 ℔. Unwashed, part at 35c.@37c.; 16,500 ℔. Washed, mostly at 45c.@46c.; 193 bales and 47,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled at 43c.@48c.; 15 bales Shearlings at 27c.; 75 bales and 11,500 ℔. Scoured, part at 65c.; 6 bales Black Pulled, 50 bales Lambs' Pulled, 50 bales East India, and 100 bales Donskoi on private terms; 367,000 ℔. Texas at 23½c.@28c.; 24,500 ℔. Combing, part at 48c.; 25 bales California Fall Lambs' at 21c.; 107 bales and 119,000 ℔. California Fall Clip at 18c.@24c.; 315 bales and 211,000 ℔. California Spring at 22c.@32c.; and 33 bales Cape at 35c.@36c. ₽ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth was in more request to-day, opening stronger by sail and easier by steam for Liverpool, the earlier engagements by sail and steam for that port having been at precisely the same figures, but closing a shade higher by steam. The offerings of Flour, Provisions, and Oil Cake were moderate at the ruling quotations. In the chartering line rather more demand was noted for tonnage for Grain, partly for the Continent, at about yesterday's rates, with a fair inquiry for vessels suited to the Petroleum trade at steady figures. Vessels for Lumber and Deals were less sought after. Tonnage for the Coal trade was in rather better request, but at low quotations....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 32,000 bushels Grain, at 7¾d.@8¼d. per bushel; and, by steam, 64,000 bushels Grain, including 40,000 bushels at 7¾d.@8¼d.; 16,000 bushels Corn at 7¾d.@8d.; and 8,000 bushels Grain at 8d.@8½d. ₽ bushel, which latter were the closing quotations; 30 tons Leather at 50s.; 70 tons Provisions at 35s.@40s. ₽ ton; also, a British ship, 1,236 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For London, by sail, 800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Grain, (in addition to the shipments mentioned in our last,) at 9d. ₽ bushel, and 400 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 25s. ₽ ton; and by steam, 150 pks. Lard and 250 bbls. Sugar on private terms....For Glasgow by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ₽ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ₽ bushel; 10,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. and 1,000 bbls. Sugar at 31s. 3d. ₽ ton....For ports in the United Kingdom, vessels were in moderate demand for the Deal trade, loading at St. John, within the range of 73s. 9d.@77s. 6d....For Bristol, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₽ bbl; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₽ bushel, and 150 tons Oil-cake at 25s. ₽ ton; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, reported at 10d. ₽ bushel. Also, a British brig, 255 tons, hence, with 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ₽ bbl....For Bristol Channel and orders, an American brig, 510 tons, hence, with 3,300 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d., or, if direct, (to one of three ports named,) reported at 6s. 4½d. ₽ quarter....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 567 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 7s. ₽ quarter; a British brig, 299 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₽ bbl., flat, and a British ship, 959 tons, with about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₽ quarter....For Havre, by steam, 50 bales Cotton, 750 pks. Provisions, 100 bbls. Oil, and 1,400 pks. Hides, on private terms; also a British bark, 528 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₽ bbl....For Continental ports, direct, a British bark, 813 tons, hence, with about 5,300 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d.; and a Norwegian bark, 323 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters do., at 7s. 1½d. ₽ quarter....For Antwerp, a British bark, 538 tons, with about 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d., and a German bark, 593 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 526 tons, with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For the Baltic, an American bark, 483 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For a direct port in the Mediterranean, (privileges extending to the west coast of Italy, but excluding Spanish ports,) a British brig, 265 tons, hence, with about 9,000 cases Petroleum, (chartered anew to-day) on private terms, quoted at about 25½c. per case....For the River Platte, tonnage for the Lumber trade was quite moderately sought after, and quoted at $19, from Southern ports, $15 from Portland, and $18 from Montreal....For Rio Janeiro, an American ship, about 2,000 tons capacity, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $18, gold, ₽ ton....For Barbados and a market, a schooner, 143 tons, with Lumber, from St. John, reported at $7....For Port-au-Prince, an American schooner, 313 tons, hence, with White Pine Lumber, at $5 50, silver....For Boston, an American schooner, 460 tons, with Marble and Rags, from Leghorn, reported at $2,700, gold; and two schooners, hence, with Coal, at $1 25....For Ipswich, Mass., an American schooner, with Coal, from Port Johnson, at $1 75 ₽ ton....For Salem, an American schooner, hence, with Coal, at $1 35 ₽ ton....For New-York, an American schooner, 260 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 50....The American ship Freeman Clark, 1,336 tons, (now here,) has been sold on private terms. The vessel, which was built at Bath, Me., in 1865, has just been thoroughly overhauled and repaired....The British steam-ships Minnesota, (3,008 tons gross, and 1,951 tons net) and Manhattan, (2,869 tons gross, and 1,951 tons net,) of the Williams & Guion Line, have been reported as sold to Messrs. Warren & Co., of Liverpool, and the statement has been added that these vessels will probably be employed henceforward in direct trade between Boston and Liverpool.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 9, 1875.

On a light run of generally good quality Beeves, trade on this forenoon was moderate. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 8½c.@13¼c. ₽ ℔., weights 5¾ to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 8c.@13½c. ₽ ℔., weights 4½ to 8 cwt.; from 55 to 58 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows were not quoted. Grass Calves sold at $7 50@$9 50 ₽ head; Veals at 8¼c. ₽ ℔. Sheep sold at 4⅜c.@5⅝c. ₽ ℔.; Lambs at 8½c.@10½c. ₽ ℔. Trade in small stock barely moderate. There were no live Hogs on sale; City dressed slow at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₽ ℔. The markets very weak at these rates; sales also small.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 20 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 8½c. ₽ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 68 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₽ ℔., with a fraction off on the herd, weight 7 cwt. scant; 66 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 99 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Rankin & Co. 34 choice Ohio Steers at 13¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. strong.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 23 State Veals, weight 3,180 ℔., at 8¼c. ₽ ℔.; 28 grass Calves at $7 50 ₽ head; 31 grass Calves at $8 ₽ head. J. Kirby sold 28 grass Calves at $7 50 ₽ head; 104 Sheep, weight 9,010 ℔., at 5¼c. ₽ ℔.; 83 Sheep, weight 7,130 ℔., at 5½c. ₽ ℔. S. McGraw sold 6 Sheep, weight 545 ℔., at 5c. ₽ ℔.; 14 State Lambs, weight 770 ℔., at 8½c. ₽ ℔.; 33 State Lambs, weight 1,730 ℔., at 9c. ₽ ℔.; 44 grass Calves at $7 50 ₽ head; 34 grass Calves at $9 50 ₽ head.

At Harsimus Cove—B. Westheimer sold for Christy & Sparrow 18 coarse but fat Indiana Cattle, mixed Steers and Oxen, at 12c. ₽ ℔., weights from 5 to 8 cwt.; for J. H. Jennings 72 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; for self 45 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₽ ℔., weight 8 cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for R. G. Estelle 62 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 8c. ₽ ℔., weight 4½ cwt. There were also sold on commission for S. W. Allerton 20 still-fed Texan Steers at 9c. ₽ ℔., with $10 off the herd, weight 5 cwt. scant; 58 still-fed Texan Steers at 10c. ₽ ℔., weight 5½ cwt. C. Kahn sold 62 head of horned Cattle, and Coney & McPherson sold 189 head of horned Cattle, terms not obtained. Judd & Buckingham sold 136 Ohio Sheep, weight 12,030 ℔., at 5c. ₽ ℔.; 238 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,670 ℔., at 4⅝c. ₽ ℔. Kase & Pidcock sold 240 poor quality Ohio Sheep, weight 17,710 ℔., at 4⅜c. ₽ ℔.; 215 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,790 ℔., at 5⅝c. ₽ ℔.; 239 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 12,400 ℔., at 8½c. ₽ ℔.; 287 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 17,300 ℔., at 9½c. ₽ ℔.; 67 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 3,800 ℔., at 8¾c. ₽ ℔.; 100 Delaware Lambs, weight 6,130 ℔., at 10c. ₽ ℔.; 90 Jersey Lambs, weight 5,380 ℔., at 10c. ₽ ℔.; 185 Jersey Lambs, weight 11,550 ℔., at 10¼c. ₽ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 287 head of horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 336 Veals and Calves, 29 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 1,033 Sheep and Lambs, 4 Cows, 702 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day, 2,386 Hogs, 107 Veals and Calves, 651 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,438 head of horned Cattle, 3,923 Sheep and Lambs, 562 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 323 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,429 head, or 437 cars—296 cars through consignments, and the balance on sale here, against 508 cars for the same time last week, and 440 cars for the same week last year. There was no market, and there have been no sales since Thursday sufficient for marketable quotations. Fresh arrivals are all through consignment. The yards are bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,200 head, against 8,800 head for the same time last week, and 12,200 head for the same week last year; 645 head only offering and disposed of, the balance being fresh arrivals through consignments. Sales of 444 head Ohio Clipped, ranging from 80 to 87 ℔., at $5 17½@$5 56; 201 Michigan Clipped, averaging 82 ℔., on private terms. The yards are bare of stock. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,900 head, against 18,000 head for the same time last week, and 17,000 for the same week last year. The market was active and all offerings were disposed of; Yorkers, $7 25@$7 35; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 50, (for tops.) Cows—Receipts for the week, 6 cars only, of all kinds; the offerings were generally of poor quality; demand unusually light; 3 cars were peddled out here and the balance shipped East for sale; quoted at: Common to fair, $24@$30 ₽ head; a few head of choice late Springers, $40@$45 ₽ head. Calves—Receipts for the week, 110 head, of all kinds, mostly good Veals; demand generally good; all readily disposed of at $5@$10 ₽ head, the ruling price being $8 50 ₽ head.

ALBANY, July 9.—Cattle—The market is dull. Receipts, 401 cars, 95 short of last week's. Cattle are better and medium weights bring better prices, the highest price paid for prime native Steers being 7¼c., and from that down to 6c. for fair butchering Steers. Texas sold at 3¾c., and from that up to 6c. for very fine Cherokees. Milch Cows—Market very dull. Veal Calves are in better demand, and the market rules higher. Receipts, 300 head, and all sold to Eastern dealers at 6½c.@7½c. ₽ ℔., live weight, ranging from 135 to 145 ℔. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts comparatively small, being only 27 car-loads, 29 short of those for last week. Sheep, common to fair, 4½c.@5c.; fair to good, 5c.@5½c., and good to extra, 5½c.@5¾c. Lambs, common to fair, 6c.@7½c.; fair to good, 7½c.@8½c.; good to extra, 8½c.@10c. Hogs—Nothing doing.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800 head; dull, dragging; prices steady; few sales above 600 head; Texans, $2@$3 50; Common to Extra Shipping, $4 75@$6 75; Medium Steers, $5@$5 50; shipments, 2,600. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; active at yesterday's prices; Heavy, $6 75@$7; Light, $7@$7 15; shipments, 8,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; Poor to Choice, $3@$4 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard Street and Western Super, $4 25@$4 62; do., Extra, $4 75@$5 37; other grades unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Western, Amber, $1 33; No. 2, do., $1 31; Mixed, do., $1 29; No. 1 Western, Red, $1 30; No. 2, do., $1 29; Pennsylvania, Red, $1 30@$1 33; Maryland, Red, $1 20@$1 30; do., Amber, $1 33@$1 35; do., White, $1 20@$1 33; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 22. Corn firmer and higher; Southern, White, 93c.@96c.; do., Yellow, 84c.@85c.; Western, mixed, 84c. spot, closing 83½c. bid, spot; 84c. last half July; 84½c. August. Oats firm; Southern, 60c.@65c.; Western, White, 65c.; Western Mixed, 59c.@65c. Rye dull and nominal at 90c.@$1. Hay scarce and firm; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $22@$30. Provisions quiet; fair jobbing demand. Pork quiet but firm at $21. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12⅛c., loose; packed, 9¼c.@12½c. Bacon quiet, with fair order trade; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c. Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard dull; Crude, 14c.; Refined, 14¼c.@14½c. Butter quiet; Western Extras, 20c.@22c.; do. firsts, 18c.@20c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 5⅛c.@5⅜c.; Refined, 11⅞c.@12c. Coffee strong, with an upward tendency; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 17¼c.@20c.; jobbing, 17½c.@20½c. Whisky steady at $1 20.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 9.—Flour—Demand good at full prices. Wheat excited; prices higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 08¼@$1 08¾; No. 2 do., $1 06⅜, spot, July and August; $1 05, September; No. 3 do., $1 01½@$1 02; Rejected, 93c.@94c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 70¾c., bid, spot; 70⅝c., bid, July; 72⅛c., bid, August; Rejected, 67½c.@68c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 54¼c., spot; 54c., July; 40¾c., bid August; Rejected, 50½c.@51c. Rye firm, scarce, and higher; $1, bid, spot. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 20, bid, spot; $1@$1 01 September. Pork in fair demand, advanced; at $19 45, spot; $19 50, August; $19 65, September. Lard in good demand at $13 20, spot or August; $13 40 September. Bulk Meats quiet and weak. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat easier at $1 06⅛, July; $1 06⅜, August. Corn lower at 70¾c., July; 72c. August. Oats easier at 53¾c., July; 40⅛c.@40½c., August. Pork and Lard unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 89,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—Flour quiet and weak, little doing. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25½@$1 26, cash; $1 26, July; $1 25⅜, August. Corn inactive; No. 2 Mixed, 67c.@67¼c. bid, cash; 70c., August. Oats steady; No. 2, 60c.@61c. Barley—New Texas (the first of the season) sold at $1. Rye—None in the market. Whisky steady at $1 18. Pork quiet; sales of small lots at $20 50. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon quiet; sales of jobbing lots at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for Shoulders; 12¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13c.@13⅛c. for Clear Sides. Lard easier; small sales of Summer at $12 15. Live Hogs firm and active; low and medium grades better; Shippers, $6 60@$6 80. Bacon, $6 85@$7 10; Butchers, $7@$7 25. Cattle steady; good Native Steers, $5 90@$6 10; medium to fair, $4 85@$5 45; good Texans, $3 50@$3 75; common to medium, $2 12½@$2 45. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,600 head; Cattle, 1,100 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—Sugar quiet; jobbing, good common refilled, 8¼c.; low fair refilled, 8½c.@8¾c. Molasses dull; jobbing, common, 40c.@45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; prime to choice, 58c.@70c. Flour dull; quoted: Superfine, $4 50; Single Extra, $4 75; Double Extra, $5; Treble, $5 25@$5 75; Choice to Family, $6@$7 25. Corn weaker at 86c.@89c. Oats in moderate demand at 67c. Bran scarce and dull at 95c. Hay quiet; prime, $22@$23; choice, $25. Coffee scarce and firm; jobbing for gold, ordinary, 18c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c. Pork strong but quiet at $21 75@$22. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Lard quiet; Tierce, 14c.@14¼c.; Keg, 15c. Dry-salted Meats scarce; Shoulders, 9½c. Whisky, $1 19@$1 22. Corn-meal firmer; held at $4. Hams firm at 13c.@13½c. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜c. premium; Sterling, $5 72. Gold, 116½.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 10,050 bbls.; Wheat, 334,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,600 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,700 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 170,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels; to interior points—Wheat, 3,000 bushels. Canal Freights—7¼c. for Wheat; 6⅝c. for Corn; 4½c. for Oats, to New-York, tolls included. Flour quiet and firm; 800 bbls. sold at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; offerings light; nominally No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 14; No. 2 Chicago, $1 10; Red Winter, $1 30, and White Winter, $1 35. Corn quiet; conditions not satisfactory to dealers; 36,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western changed hands at 74c.@75c. Oats dull; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Western sold at 62c. Rye held at $1 12; scarce. Barley—None here. Pork quiet at $21 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14¼c. High-wines nominally $1 20.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 9.—Flour steady. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 23; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26½; Amber Michigan, $1 24; August, $1 26; September, $1 26¾; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 23¼; August, $1 24½; No. 3 Red, $1 16. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; High Mixed, 73½c.; August, 74¾c.@76c.; Low Mixed, 72½c.; September, 75¼c.; Yellow, 75c.; No. 1 White, 77½c.; no grade, 71½c.; Damaged, 60c. Oats—No. 2 and Michigan, 58c.; No. 2 Old and New, August, 41¼c.; September, 39½c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 9.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat in light demand; sales of 1,400 bushels extra White Michigan at $1 36; 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 18; car lots of the latter held at $1 20. Corn quiet at 80c.@82c. for Low and High Mixed. Corn-meal, $33 for Bolted; $32 for Unbolted, ₽ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28 ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 20, to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 35,500 bushels; Corn, 3,700 bushels; Lumber, 735,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Lumber, 689,000 feet.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and higher; Red, $1 22@$1 28. Corn scarce and firm at 67c.@70c. Oats firm and scarce at 56c.@60c. Rye nominal. Butter steady. Pork quiet, unchanged. Lard nominal. Bulk Meats dull and declining; Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 60, spot; $11 75, buyer till 10th August; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon easier; only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9⅜@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Clear, 13⅛c. Whisky firm at $1 16. Live Hogs firm; Common, $6 75@$6 90; fair to Medium, $7@$7 10; good to Extra, $7 10@$7 25. Receipts, 590 head. Shipments, 95 head.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Petroleum easy at 11¾c.@11⅞c. for Refined; 8¾c. for Crude, in bbls.; 5¾c. in bulk. Clover-seed—A choice lot of Western was sold at 12½c.; some Timothy sold at $3. Bran—$19 50. Flour, for consumption, is in better request, but exporters are not operating; sales of 600 bbls. at unchanged prices. Rye Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 28@$1 32 for Red; $1 34@$1 35 for Amber; $1 37 for White. Rye, $1 05 for Pennsylvania. Corn weak; Yellow, 83c.@84c.; Western Mixed, 81½c.@83c. Oats active; 66c.@69c. for White; 65c. for Mixed. Whisky held at $1 22 for Western.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—Flour nominally firmer. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 11; No. 2, $1 07¾; July, $1 07; August, $1 06⅝. Oats steady; No. 2, in store, 53c. Corn—No. 2 Mixed scarce and higher at 68¼c., in store. Rye nominal; No. 1, 94c. Barley nominal; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 10; September in demand at $1 01. Provisions inactive and a shade firmer, but prices entirely nominal. Pork, $19 12½. Lard, 13⅛c.@13⅝c. Freights nominal; Wheat, to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,500 bbls. Flour, 143,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Wool quiet; prices steady and supply light; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX, and above, 48c.@50c.; Extra, 48c.@50c.; Medium, 50c.@52c.; Coarse, 45c.@48c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 46c.@48c.; Medium, 50c.@52c.; Coarse, 45c.@48c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@60c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 63c.; Fine unwashed, 32c.@33½c.; Coarse and Medium unwashed, 35c.@40c.; Tubwashed, 50c.@52½c.; Colorado washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado unwashed, 22c.@26c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 38c.@45c.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn in fair demand at 72c.@74c. Oats nominally 60c.@62c. Rye nominally 95c.@$1. Provisions strong and in improved demand. Pork, $20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.@13½c. Lard, 14¾c.@15¼c. Bagging quiet at 13½c.@14c.

BOSTON, July 9.—Flour—Demand steady; market firm; prices unchanged. Corn quiet at 88c.@91c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats quite firm at 67c.@75c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 15@$1 20 ₽ bushel. Shorts, Fine-feed and Middlings, $21@$24 ₽ ton. Receipts—Flour, 1,562 bbls.; Corn, 1,600 bushels; Oats, 4,200 bushels; Shorts, 2,720 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9.—Wheat dull; sales of a bagged lot No. 1 State Treadwell at $1 40. Rye quiet. Corn steady; sales of one car High Mixed Western at 84c. Oats quiet; sales of one car White State at 70c. Malt steady and firm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 9.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 31c. Resin quiet at $1 45 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 161 bales; gross, 226 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,508 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 26,856 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 920 bales; gross, 2,473 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,489 bales; to France, 4,797 bales; coastwise, 609 bales; sales, 2,550 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 198 bales; burned, 39 bales; sales, 30 bales; stock, 6,194 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 823 bales; exports coastwise, 314 bales; fire, 39 bales; sales, 375 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 9.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 109 bales; sales, 17 bales; stock, 1,823 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 437 bales; exports coastwise, 533 bales; sales, 194 bales.

MOBILE, July 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; exports coastwise, 283 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 1,328 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 83 bales; exports coastwise, 1,448 bales; sales, 350 bales.

GALVESTON, July 9.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 19 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 8,458 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 369 bales; gross, 361 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,325 bales; coastwise, 1,810 bales; sales, 1,232 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 9—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2 ₽ cent. Consols for money, 94 1-16; for the account, 94⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 12⅝. United States Bonds, New Fives, 104.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 12½.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £37,000. Consols, for money, 94 1-16; for the account, 94 3-16. Erie Railway Shares, 12⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 85c.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13.

6 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2¾ ₽ cent., which is ¼ ₽ cent. below the bank rate.

FRANKFORT, July 9.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Uplands, 7¼d.; Orleans, 7 7-16d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 69,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales were taken for export, and 9,000 bales on speculation; forwarded from the ship's side direct to the spinners, 7,000 bales. The stock in port is 1,047,000 bales, including 614,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 80,000 bales, of which 27,000 bales were American. Actual export, 8,000 bales. The stock afloat is 523,000 bales, of which 92,000 bales are American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days 47,000 quarters, of which 32,000 quarters were American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7⅛d.; do., do., deliverable August and September, at 7 3-16d.; do., do., deliverable September and October, at 7 5-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7⅜d.; also, sales of the same at 7 7-16d. Provisions—Beef, 67s. ₽ tierce for New Mess. Lard, 58s. ₽ cwt.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Wheat, 9s. 2d.@9s. 5d. ₽ cental for average California White; 9s. 4d.@9s. 9d. for Club do. Corn, 33s.@33s. 6d. ₽ quarter.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,800 bales were American.

5 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but unchanged.

LONDON, July 9—5 P. M.—Sugar, 23s.@23s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. Produce—Tallow, 41s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

Evening—Sperm-oil, £99@£100 ₽ ton. Spirits of Turpentine, 21s. 6d.@21s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

HAVANA, July 9.—Spanish Gold, 209½@210. Exchange in fair demand; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 87@88 premium; Short Sight do., 90@92 premium; 60 days, gold, 118@119 premium; Short Sight do., 122@123 premium; on London, 143@145 premium; on Paris, 118@120 premium. Sugar firm.

EXPECTATIONS OF LEWISTON MANUFACTURERS.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says: "The Auburn shoe manufacturers report that the short-time movement among the cotton manufacturers has a depressing influence upon the Southern shoe trade. One Auburn manufacturer informs us that he met several of his Southern customers in Boston a few days since. They came North expecting to buy large stocks, but hearing of the short-time movement they cut their orders down. One firm ordered five cases—countermanding from seventy-five cases. The Southerners say that this movement will bring cheaper cotton, and that cotton is now down as cheap as it can be raised; that if the manufacturers succeed in breaking the cotton market they will cause great losses in the South and great prostration of business. The manufacturers are by no means in a pleasant place. We hear of one mill which has 1,500 bales of goods on hand. If cotton falls the mills will lose heavily on stocks on hand, because a fall in cotton will take goods down, too. So there is danger lest the shutting down and short-time movement may in the end prove serious to mills carrying heavy stocks. Few mills in the country now but are carrying a good many goods. Altogether, cotton manufacturers are still looking for the good time coming. Certainly the times on which they have fallen are not just what we should like to see. Meantime we must take breath and take things as they come, and wait for people to wake up."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av.—On Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Divine service with sermon. No evening service. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Address by Rev. D. STUART DODGE at 7:30 o'clock Sunday evening on "The Revival in London under the Preaching of Messrs. Moody and Sankey."

BIBLE CLASS for young men, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the reading-room.

Meetings for young men, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock.

Union meeting for prayer, every day at 4 o'clock, in the parlor.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION RECEPTION.
MONDAY, JULY 12—8 O'CLOCK.
Views of the Yosemite Valley and the big trees of California, and description by Prof. Sedgwick.
Music by Prof. Elder.
Membership ticket admits member and lady.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st., Rev. Dr. Chapman, Pastor, service on Sunday next at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Dr. Hurst, of Drew Seminary, will conduct the services. The Church will be closed thereafter for repairs, till further notice.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. Johns, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30, evening at 7:45. Young People's Meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, Rev. William Lloyd Pastor.—Morning address—"The Purpose and Lessons of the Lord's Supper." Sacrament at close of address. Evening—"God Ready to Pardon." Strangers cordially invited and welcome.

AT THE STANTON STREET BAPTIST Church, Wm. Hayne Leavell will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—During the month of July Prof. William M. Barbour, D. D., of Bangor, will preach morning and evening. Services commence at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The church will be closed during the month of August.

BEHOLD THE DAY!—THE PASTOR OF THE Mount Zion Church of Christ will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Stone Laid Before Joshua to be Engraved. What Does it Mean?"

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

57th st., near 8th av.

REV. C. H. FAY

will preach Sunday morning at 11.

"CITY EVANGELIZATION."

A public meeting, under the auspices of the CITY CHURCH EXTENSION AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the M. E. Church, will be held in the
FORTY-THIRD STREET M. E. CHURCH,
between 7th and 8th avs.,
ON SUNDAY EVENING NEXT.
Addresses will be delivered by
REV. J. S. WILLIS,
REV. DR. WHEATLEY, and
WM. TRUSLOW, Esq.

All interested in this important work are invited. No collection.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42D ST. and Madison av.—Orange Anniversary sermon by Rev. Morris A. Tyng, on Sunday, July 11, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Members of the order are hereby notified to assemble at No. 453 4th av., at 3 o'clock P. M. By order.
CHARLES DAVIDSON, Secretary of Committee.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Strangers cordially invited.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene st., near Canal.—Rev. Alexander McKelvey will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. All welcome.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 14th st.—Rev. C. S. Harrower will preach at 10:30 A. M. No evening service until September.

EGLISE FRANCAISE P. E. DU SAINT Esprit 22me rue, entre 5me et 6me avenues.—Il n'y aura aucun service dans cette Eglise jusqu'au 12 Septembre prochain; l'Eglise ainsi que l'ecole du dimanche etant en vacances jusqu'a cette epoque.
SUR ORDRE DU VESTRY.
NEW-YORK, le 9 Juillet, 1875.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 11th inst., holy communion 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer, choral, 5 o'clock; vesper service and sermon in the German language, 8 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A.M.; divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach. All will be made welcome.

FIRST MISSION BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. J. F. Elder, D. D., Pastor of Madison Avenue Church, will preach at 7:45 P. M. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by the children on Sunday at 3 P. M., in the airy and commodious chapel.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway.—Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., will preach in this church to-morrow morning at 10:30 and afternoon at 4.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. and Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 evening, by Rev. Dr. Patton. Strangers invited.

GRACE BAPTIST CHAPEL, 29TH ST., west of 9th av.—Rev. Robert Cameron, Pastor, will preach, morning and evening. A welcome will be given to all.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF the Puritans.—Services each Sunday morning and evening in July and August. Devotional meeting Wednesday evenings. Sunday-school after morning service. All cordially invited.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 8th av. and Hudson st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Scott, at 10:30 Sunday morning, and 3:30 o'clock afternoon. All are cordially invited to attend.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Rev. T. G. Freeman, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All are welcome.

MR. J. J. MORSE, OF LONDON, LECTURES for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—UNTIL THE Chapel is put in order, the congregation will worship in the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney; at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins.—

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts.—Meeting of Judson Missionary Society will take place Sabbath evening at 7:45; Howard Mission children will sing.
JOHN J. BROUNER, Pastor.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 31st st. and 9th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter at 10:30 A. M. Evening services omitted during July and August.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The congregation of the Fulton Street Dutch Church will unite in the services morning and evening. Rev. N. G. Cheney will preach at 10:30 A. M. Rev. George J. Mingins will preach at 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially assigned seats.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

REV. J. H. LIGHTBOURN WILL PREACH in Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., Sunday next. Subjects—10:30 A. M., "Oh! thou of little faith;" 7:45 P. M., "Contentment How Learned." Seats free.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS, OF AMITY CHURCH, 54th st., near 5th av., will conduct the services as usual to-morrow. Morning services at 10:30; communion at 3:30 P. M.

REV. D. STUART DODGE WILL GIVE an address on "The Revival in London under the Labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey," Sunday evening, July 11, in Association Hall.

REV. JOHN LOVE, OF ALBANY, WILL supply the pulpit of the Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

REV. NOAH PORTER, D. D., PRESIDENT of Yale College, will preach in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Sunday morning.

REV. EDWARD P. PAYSON WILL PREACH in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., near 6th av., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av. No evening service.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Services for July and August at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector. Strangers welcomed.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. J. S. Willis, Pastor.—Morning subject, "Faith and Courage." Rev. Mr. Fultz will occupy the pulpit in the evening.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"HOW TO RECLAIM THE FALLEN."
Evening:
"THE CHRISTIAN'S MISSION."
Baptism after evening sermon.

Young men and strangers cordially invited.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A series of temperance meetings, under the supervision of representatives of the various temperance associations of this country and Canada, will open in the Great Tabernacle, at Sea Cliff, Long Island, commencing July 13, to continue six days. Distinguished speakers will be present. Public meetings daily at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Three steamers ply daily, and four trains each way on the Long Island Railroad stop at Sea Cliff Station. Abundant accommodation on the grounds.

THIRTIETH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 8th and 9th avs.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sermon in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. G. H. Corey.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching each Sabbath morning in July, at 10:30, by Rev. T. S. Hamlin, of Troy, N. Y.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers. Matinee.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.) Matinée at 2.

BARNES' TROPICAL GARDEN.—AUSTRALIAN FERN TREES—AFRICAN PALMS—TROPICAL PLANTS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

FOURTH EDITION.

In compliance with numerous requests, we have reprinted for the fourth time the complete copy of last Saturday's TIMES, *containing a review of the evidence in the Beecher trial. Copies may be had at the publication office, or can be sent by mail.*

We need hardly call the attention of business men to the statement in our Washington dispatches this morning showing the operation of the new Currency act. The main features of that bill, so far as they relate to the banks, are: first, permission to withdraw currency; second, permission to increase circulation under certain conditions; and third, the withdrawal of greenbacks to the amount of 80 per cent. of new bank circulation issued. The net result for the past six months has been an actual increase of bank circulation of $1,974,826, a withdrawal of greenbacks by the Treasury of $6,228,420, and a deposit of greenbacks in the Treasury to redeem bank circulation of $19,709,666. The net actual change produced by the bill in the amount of currency out is therefore a reduction of about twenty-four millions ($23,963,260).

Robberies of trains have not latterly been so frequent as they were a few years ago, when a Pacific train was captured in Iowa, and a party of brigands plundered an express car near the eastern boundary of California. The attempt upon the express car on the Vandalia Railroad train, in Illinois, was thwarted by the bravery and coolness of the messenger in charge. Single-handed, he held the robbers at bay after they had detached his car from the rest of the train. The whole affair shows a remarkable degree of organization. The brigands had studied the locality, and made the best of the advantages it offered for such a daring scheme; it was in a lonely wood, where the engine was usually stopped for water. They were prepared to manage the engine, which they ran for some distance, brutally killing the engineer to prevent his return while they were at work on the express car. The party of robbers was large, and it is likely that many of them may yet be identified, captured, and punished for their crime. A singular reminiscence of an old express robbery is just now brought up by the discovery of the remains of what is supposed to be the body of FILKINS, the Albany express robber, who escaped from the Clinton State Prison in 1874, and was never after heard of. It is probable that he perished in the sewer leading from the prison where the skeleton has been found. FILKINS added murder to his other crimes.

Very much such a deliberate and well-planned scheme as the Vandalia train affair was the attempted robbery of the Barre Bank, Vermont. Details of that occurrence show that four armed men awakened the Cashier, deliberately strapped his wife and child to rings which they screwed into the floor, left a guard over these, and then took the Cashier to the bank, where they helped themselves to various loose valuables. They were foiled at the vault by discovering a peculiar lock, which was set to be opened at 9 o'clock the next day. The whole performance occupied an hour, during which the rascals went about their work with great deliberation. They ate and drank and considerately refreshed the Cashier and his family with chocolate found in the house, but left them handcuffed and pinioned as they went away with a saucy "good night." Such stories as these remind one of DICK TURPIN and CLAUDE DUVAL. Somehow, the robbers usually elude the Police, and, if any of the stolen property is recovered, the rightful owners are obliged to pay a heavy ransom to the "detectives."

One of Senator THURMAN'S Eastern admirers addresses him in the following words:

> "If, therefore, Senator THURMAN has hitherto underrated the devilish malignity so long hounding at his heels—if he has hitherto used too little his great authority to discredit the red-headed, red-mouthed lunatics who have twice roared their wreckers' ethics into political conventions as maxims of statesmanship, who have twice cheated their State, and once the country itself, of a Democratic supremacy—the time is ripe to repair his venial fault."

In other words, if THURMAN has refrained, from choice, from driving the Ohio inflationists into retirement, it is high time for him to change his tactics. But what if "the red-headed, red-mouthed lunatics" are stronger than THURMAN? Then, is it not truly Democratic in him to pocket his wrath and throw up his hat for the inflationists' candidate? That is what he has done so far.

Most of our accounts of Carlist defeats come from Alfonsist sources, and are somewhat highly colored. If the latest reports are true, however, the cause of Don CARLOS has met a severe reverse. The defeat in the Province of Gerona has relieved a considerable extent of territory from Carlist possession, and the Alfonsist troops are represented to be in full pursuit of the fugitives. Don CARLOS and his staff were at Trevino yesterday, where their position was forced by QUESADA and LOMA. The Pretender and his military family have disappeared.

MR. ADAMS ON PUBLIC LIFE.

The speech of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS at Amherst well deserved the closest attention. It was the advice of a thoroughly-trained politician with reference to the kind of instruction which best fits an American youth to become of service to his country. Nearly every qualification which could be demanded from an adviser on such a subject is possessed by Mr. ADAMS. He comes of a family of public men. His life has been spent from boyhood in intimacy with public affairs, and he may say, with entire justice, of the political life of the past forty years, "all of which I saw, and part of which I was." Not only this, but his character has always been sufficiently independent to make his judgment more than usually impartial, and his perception of general facts and tendencies more than usually clear. It is impossible that the opinion of such a critic as to what our educational system can give to our young men to equip them for the duties of a citizen should not be received with interest.

This opinion Mr. ADAMS expresses with great care and good judgment. Substantially it is that education should be designed to enable the students of our colleges not only to think soundly, but more successfully to persuade and convince their fellow-men. Our modern American life appears to Mr. ADAMS to have two evil tendencies—one toward indifference to moral obligation in civil life, the other toward skepticism on the one hand and superstition on the other in the Church. The first tendency, which is all we care to consider at this moment, Mr. ADAMS distinctly refers to the transfer of patronage from the Executive to the Legislative branch of the Federal Government. "Out of this solitary change," he says, "have issued the seeds of moral disintegration which have blossomed and borne fruit far and wide. Hence the obtuseness to the conception of obligation of late years, still more in the tone of discussion than in the actual legislation of the land. * * * The surrender of the power of patronage, in a large measure, into the hands of 300 or 400 legislators, with no permanent responsibility, is equivalent to the formation of an equal number of beds of corruption, in which the whole welfare of the country is made subordinate to the interests of the narrow and selfish combinations spread over the entire surface of the land."

This is a strong statement. In our opinion it is too strong. It seems to us to make too much of the influence of the Federal Government, and it does not account for the low tone of the State Governments, and the still lower tone of the Municipal Governments in large cities. Yet there is a good deal that supports Mr. ADAMS' view. The influence which Congressmen have acquired in the distribution of patronage, if it has not debased the Congressional standard, has kept it from improving; and it has unquestionably introduced an organized body of office-holders and office-seekers into every Congressional district, who make a trade of politics, and who discourage disinterested citizens from trying to do their share of that important business. As a rule, the Federal appointments throughout the country, controlled, as they are, by the Congressmen of the respective districts, have become bribes in their hands to advance their personal interests. The extent to which demoralization has spread from this source can be measured by the virulence and scope of the opposition to the civil service reform, which was killed by Congressional influence.

The counteracting force to this tendency, Mr. ADAMS thinks, must be provided by a class of men educated to take a lofty view of public affairs, and capable of winning and compelling acquiescence in their views. The field of these men, Mr. ADAMS believes, to be the press, or as he styles it—not in the sense the word is ordinarily used—the "independent press."

> "Standing on the solid foundation of philosophy in its purest ethical form, well versed in the history of the past, ancient as well as modern, conversant with law in its brightest and broadest sense, they should be at the same time equally armed with the sharpest weapons of controversy and those graces in speaking and writing which fasten to them the attention and confidence of multitudes in all free communities. Above all, they must be keenly observant of the characteristics of the people among whom they live. Lastly, they must labor to fortify the heroic element in their nature, at least so far as—while never needlessly provoking popular indignation—to be able to rise on an emergency above all dread of personal danger, when upholding the right and true, however unwelcome to the popular impressions of the moment. Such is the class which the current of events appears to invite to take charge of the publications so rapidly appearing of late years under the name of the independent press. Such is the most potent check I can imagine possible upon the abuses of party associations, pushed to the extreme degree of corruption under the crafty manipulations of seductive demagogues. Yet, (he adds,) let me not, by these words, be understood as desiring to encourage any of that reckless style of dealing with public questions, however fascinating on the surface, which sometimes wins an ephemeral repute from the mere vigor of denunciation or invective."

We presume that few will dispute the definition which Mr. ADAMS here gives of the proper qualifications of those who undertake to contribute to the guidance of public opinion in the press. There is not, perhaps, anything in it sufficiently positive and clear to provoke dispute. And we fear that the extent to which our colleges as at present conducted, can help their students to attain the general excellences demanded in Mr. ADAMS' address, is very limited. The fact is that very much of the preparation required to make a man really influential in the political life of a community like that of the United States cannot be given in our colleges. Students enter them too young and leave them too soon. There is not time for thorough preparation, and there is not sufficiently ripened material for it. It is, perhaps, unpleasant to acknowledge, but it is apparently true, that the desire for such high and complete equipment for public life as Mr. ADAMS in general terms refers to, is not strong enough or sufficiently wide-spread as yet to sustain our colleges in giving it. The value of Mr. ADAMS' address, therefore, is not in its immediate practical bearing on our colleges as they are, but in the fact that it lays bare an actual evil, and points to thorough education, and especially to thorough instruction in the art of persuasion and conviction, as the remedy. So earnest a warning from such a source may help to stimulate the public desire for complete education. If it does that, it will be of service.

INDIANA POLITICS.

Indiana promises to furnish two candidates for party nominations in 1876. The friends of Senator MORTON are sincerely devoted to him, and they are heartily in earnest. They believe that no other man can arouse the enthusiasm of the State as he can. Gov. HENDRICKS is a favorite with the Democracy of Indiana; and among all the candidates proposed by the West, it is certain that few have so discreetly managed to retain popular confidence as the gentleman who is now Governor of Indiana, and who has been Senator, Bureau officer, and generally useful in politics. MORTON, as Governor, had the advantage of serving in war times. HENDRICKS has not much popularity outside of his State. But he has always been devoted to his party, and whether as Governor he has been obliged to defend the follies of a State Legislature, or as Senator assist in the management of a minority opposition, he has always been faithful. MORTON'S abilities and popularity are well known. The personal services of HENDRICKS give him strong claims upon his party, and his moral worth has won for him that confidence which his moderate abilities could scarcely command. HENDRICKS is likely to encounter some opposition, however, in any scheme for future advancement, and the old combination, which embraced the friends of the late JESSE D. BRIGHT and the opponents of Senator MCDONALD, do not applaud his Presidential ambition.

All this preliminary skirmishing in Indiana is of comparatively small account in the great game of national politics; but it is of importance in that State, where there is as much political din as if a general election had to take place next Fall. The Democratic leaders are alert and anxious, but their party is much demoralized. This is so true of every State in which the Democrats have lately succeeded, that we are prepared for just such a story as that which comes to us from Indiana. The few sincere men who have been drawn from the ranks of the Republicans by specious promises are everywhere disgusted with the invariable repetition of Democratic folly. The election of EATON in Connecticut was no greater party mistake than that of MCDONALD in Indiana, and the shameless conduct of the late Democratic Legislature of New-Hampshire was not more fatal to the party than the performance of a similar body in Indiana, which gained historical renown as "The Fool Legislature," and compelled an anxious defense from the pen of Gov. HENDRICKS.

It was bad political management for the Indiana Democrats to go into the campaign of 1874 with a promise of low taxes, and then deliberately put up the taxes when they had gained possession of the Legislature. If the Democracy expected to keep control of the State, they should have secured good men for their Legislature. They gathered at Indianapolis a body of ignorant and pretentious men, who made the State Legislature a laughing-stock by their wonderful stupidity. What these cross-roads politicians did not do to disgrace their party and deepen popular disgust, the Democratic Municipal Government of Indianapolis supplied. Debt, mismanagement, and the worst sort of partisanship, finally drove that government out of office, and the Republicans succeeded in a contest which was regarded throughout the State as constituting an important turning-point in Indiana politics.

In calculations for the future, intelligent Indiana politicians make no account of the so-called Independent Party; indeed, we may say that intelligent politicians nowhere include any such organized element in their estimates. As in other States, the Indiana Independents were largely recruited from the ranks of the Republican Party. It is apparent that the astonishing generalship and party demoralization which they have met has been enough to compel their desertion. Republicans are usually sensitive to popular criticism; they have been educated in a party of moral ideas. Outrageous disregard of promises made in a canvass, and a continual invitation of popular rebuke, have driven out the conscientious men who were misled into a temporary alliance with Democracy. With few exceptions, the Democrats of Indiana will not profit hereafter by the alliance of any shadow of a third party, or with the residue of any such organization. The condition of the party now in power in Indiana is not only interesting on account of the singular conjunction of possible Presidential candidates in the State, but it is a fair illustration of the position of the party wherever it has met with any temporary success.

THE NEGLECTED EAST.

When the Centennial Commission was first appointed, the intention was expressed of making the Exhibition next year especially rich in Asiatic productions. It is rather a source of regret that the plans then proposed for effecting this were not carried out. The trade of Asia and Australia is of so much importance to this country that no efforts to secure at least a very large share of it should be lost. The Exhibition affords an opportunity which ought not to have been allowed to escape, but even within the short remaining time everything that can be done ought to be done to secure among all the Asiatic nations an interest in our celebration.

There are reasons besides the mere commercial one why this should be done. Rapid changes are going on, and it is well to look as far as possible into the future, in order to be prepared to take advantage of any chance which, in the progress of events, may come to the surface. At the present moment there is a very prevalent prejudice against most of the native races of Asia. It is true that there is no sound reason for this, but the fact remains the same. Only within the last week we have heard of threatened riots among the Americans in Queensland unless the Government would consent to prohibit the immigration of Chinese, and to drive out of the colony the Chinese who are already there. This, too, in a land where Polynesian labor is in such popular demand that natives of the islands are secured in a manner which the laws do not justify, and "kidnapping," as the process has been called, has had to be put down with the aid of armed cruisers.

But the time is coming when prejudices of this kind will be driven away. They will disappear not by any slow process which a lapse of years will only suffice to complete, but more probably by means whose operation will be sudden and speedily effective. Much is going on at the present moment to indicate that at no distant date the ancient civilizations of Asia and those, more modern, of Europe and America will be brought into closer intimacy. This was always certain and inevitable, but it is only lately that the event has been seen to be near at hand. Nor is it an event to be deprecated. There is nothing on either side to be lost, but a great deal which both sides may with advantage learn. It is wiser to anticipate the inevitable and to prepare for it, and in the present instance it will certainly be wiser to encourage the change to our own interests, and so turn it to our advantage, than by neglect to allow other nations to reap the fruits of their prescience.

While we have been playing too much with the scheme for establishing a regular and rapid steam communication between New-York and the capitals of the Eastern Australian colonies, one English company has reduced the voyage between London and those cities round the Cape of Good Hope to forty-seven days. It is quite certain that Great Britain will, before very long, have secured an overland communication between her possessions in Eastern India and China. Meanwhile, in Europe there is growing up a strong feeling in favor of the introduction of the Eastern populations into that part of the world, not only as substitutes for present household servants, but for employment in several departments of skilled labor. Delay is every day making it more difficult for American merchants to obtain that footing in Eastern Asia which they ought to possess, while the prospect is becoming more distinct not only that the barriers which have hitherto separated the two civilizations will be broken down, but that a much more general intermixture of the respective populations, must also be looked for.

If this were a matter of much doubt, it would not be worth considering, except as a speculative theory. But it is an absolute certainty—a necessary consequence, indeed—of modern energy and progress; and it should be accepted as such at Philadelphia, and the present excellent occasion at once taken advantage of in such a way as to place this country in a foremost place in the minds of the Asiatic nations. In one respect we cannot, under any circumstances, expect to find the Indian departments in our Exhibition as rich as they were at the Exhibition of 1851. But in all the departments of native skill and resources which are most practically useful, we ought to have a display such as has never been made on any similar occasion before. If this were accomplished, as it might be by a little energy even now, the American people could not fail to have a better appreciation of the capacity of the Eastern people, and they would be certain to reap great advantages from the increased commercial relations that must almost immediately spring up.

HOUSE BUILDING.

Among the first feelings which a traveler acknowledges to himself after returning from Europe is one of disappointment at the general run of our houses, especially those in the country. He misses the picturesqueness of the English cottage, of the German farm-house, the vine-grown walls, the windows projecting from the roofs, the low height, the shadow, and quiet tone about them, and the irregular form. He feels at first as if he would give all the staring, formal villas of his country for one little ivy-grown or red-roofed cottage in an English hawthorn lane or a green German valley. But soon experience teaches him that a country's architecture is to a large degree a necessary fruit and outcome of its circumstances. We have a peculiar and difficult climate here, and must first of all consider it in our building. There is the heat of the tropics in the Summer, and the almost Arctic cold in the Winter. We cannot have low houses here, for the rooms would be intolerable in Summer. Low, sharp-gabled cottages, with dormer windows in the roof, are, no doubt, picturesque, but they mean hot chambers under the roof, and low, close sitting-rooms. Even if an air-chamber be secured between the roof and the bed-room, still the upper rooms, in such nights as we have now, would be almost unendurable. We must have houses high between floors, and the bedrooms well separated from the roof.

Then another element of the picturesque is the deep shade and thick vines over-clambering the walls. But our experience shows that sun and air are indispensable for health in a house, and we are compelled more and more to plant trees at a little distance, securing shade by piazzas or balconies, and allowing the sun free play on roofs and walls. A moderate use of wall-vines is, of course, permitted under these conditions, but any excessive draping with ivy or creepers breeds insects and increases dampness. The constant liability to malaria, of course, modifies all our modes of building, and compels us to admit sun and air. Indeed, it will be noticed now in England that all the country houses are built much more in the American or French style than formerly, with airy chambers, high stories, and much openness to the sun, and Summer balconies for shade.

The irregular form of English houses is a historical feature; a result of growth. It appears here sometimes where an old country-seat has been enlarged and remodeled, and is wonderfully attractive. But it is exceedingly inconvenient. It requires great expense in the care, in lighting, warming, and drainage. The cheapest of all houses is the square house, and as most people build with small means in this country, they naturally adopt this, or some modification of this form. These old and irregular English villas, it should be remembered, have become nuisances under modern sanitary ideas. Their drainage is execrable, and they are often nests of typhoid fever.

In this country, the first thing for a householder to consider—before all ornamentation or architectural effect—is drainage. He must see to it that his water-pipes and drain-pipes are well protected from the frost, that the traps are close, and that the outflow is unimpeded. In all small households it is the part of wisdom to place the water-pipes behind the kitchen chimney, (which is always warmed,) to have but one angle, and no cross-pipes to any bedroom. So fatal are the return gases from a drain, that it is safer to keep up the old-country custom of bowl and pitcher in the bed-room, and obtain all the water from but one place—the bath-room—which should be entirely separated from the bedrooms. It is believed by physicians in New-York that one of the most prolific sources here of diphtheria and all foul-air diseases is the return gas through the Croton water-drains.

In regard to material, it is doubtful if anything is more suitable for this climate than wood, with "brick filled in." This is dry and warm. But in every locality there are peculiar, and often beautiful, building stones which could be combined with wood in the Swiss chalet style with very pretty effect. Yet small house-builders will find that every deviation from the ordinary style is expensive. Stone alone seems often damp and (for some unknown reason) not so completely water-tight. A red roof is a very pretty feature, but if of tile or slate, it is expensive, and if of shingles, exposed to rot. It seems a pity that the modern black and blue slate is so much taking the place of shingles in country houses. Piazzas are the great necessity in this climate, and the prettiest feature in our architecture. They should not, however, be built on the south side of the building, and on the west should not be so broad as to exclude all Winter sun. A balcony for an open-air breakfast would be an exceedingly pretty feature in our best villas.

Of means of warming a small country-house it is difficult to speak "to edification." Our present system of hot-air furnaces is ruinous to health, and destructive to furniture. The old-fashioned hall-stove is preferable. We are inclined to favor a moderate "portable furnace," and then soap-stone Franklins with open fires for the sitting and bed rooms—to be replaced by grate fires in Spring and Autumn, with a "dumb-waiter" from the cellar to lift fuel to upper floors. Most people unquestionably keep their houses too warm, and with too little change of air. House-building is continually improving in our country districts, and, under the present cheaper cost of materials and labor, we shall soon have a great revival of this art, and a gradual development of American architecture.

THE MRS. MORSE LETTER.

The Springfield *Republican* thus explains the grounds on which it came to the conclusion that we were in error in stating that the upbraiding letter from Mrs. Morse to Mr. Beecher was written in the first week of November, 1870:

> "In his statement of Aug. 21, 1874, Mr. Moulton said: 'Mrs. Morse * * * wrote the following letter to Beecher under date of Jan. 27, 1871, which he delivered to me the next day, as appears by my memorandum thereon.' This memorandum is given as running in these words: 'Received Jan. 27, 1871; received from H. W. B. Jan. 28, 1871.' In his statement of Sept. 11, 1874, Mr. Moulton says: 'I quote from Mrs. Morse's letter of Jan. 27, 1871, published in my former statement.' In Mr. Moulton's evidence of Jan. 14, 1875, to which THE TIMES refers us, he swore that the consultation about the letter occurred after Jan. 28, 1871. If there was any suggestion that the letter was written in November, either it has dropped out of the (professedly verbatim) report now lying before us, or we have strangely overlooked it."

We regard thorough accuracy in reference to dates and facts as so important in every part of this case, that we proceed to show that the date that we have assigned to the letter is the correct one, and this we can prove from the internal evidence of the letter itself.

Our contemporary will be good enough to remember, in the first place, that in our review of the trial, published last Saturday, we distinctly stated, at the outset of the article, that we should "confine ourselves exclusively to the documents or evidence produced on the trial, and disregard all outside narratives or statements." That was the only way in which we could hope to reduce the tangled narrative to something like clearness.

Our contemporary, however, goes back to Mr. Moulton's newspaper statements of last Fall, which were probably loosely written, and which at any rate are not *evidence*. Mr. Moulton, apparently by accident, spoke of the Morse letter as having been *written* in January, 1871—whereas he merely *received* it from Mr. Beecher at that time. Mr. Beecher's answer was also handed over to Moulton in January, 1871, but was written in November—although it is not dated.

We proceed to prove this.

The letter from Mrs. Morse was given in evidence by Moulton on the 14th of January last. It begins thus: "Mr. Beecher: As you have not seen fit to pay any attention to the request I left at your house *over two weeks since*, I will take this method to inform you of the state of things in Livingston street."

She here refers to a request which she had made *two weeks previously*. This particular letter is undated. But suppose we could find her identical "request" of two weeks before, and discover that *that* was dated, would it not settle the point at once?

Now there is no difficulty in doing this, for the letter of request written, as Mrs. Morse says, "over two weeks since," is in evidence, *and it is dated*. It was put in evidence on the 14th of April, and begins as follows: "My Dear Son: You must pardon me for the request I now make. Can you help me in any way by the 1st of November? I am still alone, with no prospect of any one, with a rent of $1,500 and an income of $1,000. The consequence is, with other expenses, I shall be by the first of the month terribly behindhand, as I agreed to pay in monthly installments."

This letter is dated *October* 24, [1870.]

A fortnight later would be the end of the first week in November. Mrs. Morse thus herself fixes the date of the second letter beyond all doubt. There is the request, dated Oct. 24, and there is her complaint that the request was not attended to two weeks afterward. In his evidence on the trial, Moulton says nothing about the date on which the letter was written. He merely says that he received the letters from Mr. Beecher in January. We need no other evidence, however, than that of Mrs. Morse's own letters.

Our contemporary will, we hope, be satisfied that we have not fallen into any error on the point. It must be stated again, however, that nothing material turns upon the date of the letter. It is a mere question of accuracy on a minor detail. Whether the letter was written in November, 1870, or January, 1871, does not in the least degree affect any question in the case.

OBITUARY.

GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR.

Gen. Blair, who had been ill many months, died at his residence in St. Louis at midnight on Thursday, surrounded by his family and some intimate friends. He had been treated with apparent success by transfusion of blood, and during the few days preceding his death had ridden out frequently, and the day before he died had walked down stairs. The sudden and fatal change was quite unexpected by those who watched his case with most interest. Francis Preston Blair, Jr., was born in Lexington, Ky., on the 19th of February, 1821. He was a son of Hon. Francis Preston Blair, Sr., the noted editor and politician of the generation preceding the war, and brother of Montgomery Blair, who was prominent as a political leader at a later period. Gen. Blair was educated at Princeton College, where he graduated in 1841. Shortly afterward he removed to St. Louis, where he began the practice of law. His health failing, he undertook, in 1845, a journey to the Rocky Mountains. At the breaking out of the war with Mexico he was in the Territory of New-Mexico, where he enlisted as a private soldier in the command of Kearney and Doniphan.

At the close of the struggle he returned to St. Louis and engaged in active political life under the leadership of Thomas H. Benton. Young Blair was one of the first Missourians to pronounce against slavery, an act which, for a time, all but ostracized him. The entire political and social machinery of his State was at that time in the hands of the slaveholders, and opponents of their iron rule were invariably subjected to the vilest abuse, and not infrequently to personal violence. Blair, however, was not discouraged by the odds against him, and, aided by a few Free-soil leaders, succeeded in materially changing public opinion. In 1848 he united with the tho then infant Free-soil Party, and strenuously advocated the claims of its candidates at the ensuing election. In 1852 he was elected to the State Legislature from St. Louis County, and constituted one of the small band of Fre-soilers who for so many years resisted the efforts of the "Border Ruffians" to make Kansas a slave State. In 1854, notwithstanding the efforts of his pro-slavery opponents, he was re-elected by an increased majority. In the Autumn of 1856 he was nominated and elected to Congress from the St. Louis district, over Col. Kennett, who had defeated Thomas H. Benton at the preceding election. At the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress he advocated colonizing the blacks of the South in Central America. In addition to his Congressional duties he was at one time editor of the *Missouri Democrat*, the leading Republican journal of the South-west. At the ensuing Congressional election he was defeated on a close vote, a reverse which was more than made up to him by his re-election in the Lincoln campaign of 1860.

When the rebellion which had been so long brewing became an accomplished fact, Blair was one of the first Missourians to volunteer in defense of the Union. Under his leadership troops were raised for the defense of St. Louis, and that important city prevented from falling into rebel hands. In conjunction with the gallant Gen. Lyon, he organized, and brought into active service, the Missouri Home Guards, a force without which the State would unquestionably have been dragooned into the support of the rebel cause. During the whole of that critical period, when the Armies of the Union were practically unorganized, and the South-west was left unprotected except by the loyal portion of her population, Blair was active in encouraging the fading spirits of the Unionists and in defeating the machinations of the enemy. In May, 1861, he raised the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, at the head of which he assisted in the capture of Camp Jackson, the rebel post near St. Louis. At the battle of Boonsville, in June following, as well as most of the minor engagements of the war in Missouri, Col. Blair took a prominent part. At the special session of Congress called by President Lincoln in the Summer of 1861, Blair was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and was largely instrumental in securing the enormous supplies, both of men and money, which were voted for the carrying on of the war.

At the close of the session he returned to Missouri. Here he organized a regiment of artillery and a brigade of infantry, taking command of the latter at the request of the Secretary of War. In August, 1862, he was commissioned as Brigadier General, and attached, with his command, to the Fifteenth Army Corps, (Gen. William T. Sherman's.) In the attack on Vicksburg, Dec. 29, 1862, he displayed great courage and military talent, and although outnumbered and forced to retreat, struggled long and gallantly against overwhelming odds. For his conduct on this occasion he was afterward promoted to the rank of Major General, his commission dating from the day of the battle. At the assault on Fort Hindman, on the Arkansas River, in April 1863, Blair was in charge of the Second Division of Sherman's Corps, and for a long time was in the thick of the fight. In the ensuing battles around Vicksburg, as well as in the campaign which terminated in the victories of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, he was actively engaged. In December, 1863 he was summoned to Washington by the President to take part in the opening of Congress, to which he had been elected in November, 1862. Early in 1864 he rejoined the Army of the Cumberland, and in the famous "march to the sea," and the campaign of the Carolinas, gave fresh evidence of skill both as a soldier and a commander.

At the close of the war he resigned his commission and returned to private life. He had been elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress from Missouri, but resigned in order to retain his command in the Army. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Customs for the St. Louis district. From the close of the war up to the meeting of, the Philadelphia Convention, in August, 1866, he had been gradually drifting away from the Republican Party, with which he had been so long connected, and by which he had been so repeatedly honored. The blandishments of his old pro-slavery friends, added to unfortunate personal failings, made him a willing victim, and by the close of 1866 he was an ardent Johnson Democrat.

Two years later his name was before the public as a candidate for the Presidency. Hoping to make his nomination sure, he wrote his famous Brodhead letter of June, 1868, which secured him the second place on the ticket, and eventually ruined the success of himself and his companion beyond peradventure. In this letter, which has since become historical, Blair advocated the overthrow, by violence, of the reconstructed Governments of the Southern States, and the installation, in defiance of law, of the old ex-rebel officials. These bold utterances aroused the North to the true meaning of a Democratic victory, and in the election which followed the Republican candidates, Grant and Colfax, were chosen by overwhelming majorities. By the more bitter of the mourners the blame for this Waterloo defeat was thrown on Blair's "premature" and "injudicious" utterances, although the latter were not only tacitly upheld by the Democratic leaders, including Seymour, but were openly avowed in the platform. After his defeat, Blair lent himself to the work of re-organizing Missouri in the ex-Confederate interest. Though he was foremost in bringing about this result, the Bourbons on attaining power steadily refused him all reward save the barren honor of an expiring term in the Senate. The career of the man from first to last is an example of how the most brilliant achievements may be blurred by weakness and inconsistency, and how, at the same time, the honorable record of earlier years may outlive and palliate the waywardness of its close.

PROF. J. E. CAIRNES.

We announced in our latest cable news yesterday the death of Prof. J. E. Cairnes, which occurred at his residence in London on Wednesday. Prof. Cairnes was a writer and lecturer on political economy and social science of considerable note in Great Britain, and was Professor of Political Economy in the London University. A series of lectures delivered by him in Dublin about eighteen years ago was reprinted here recently, entitled *The Character and Logical Method of Political Economy*, and his writings have been growing in favor in this country to a degree that has led to their adoption as text-books in political economy in at least one leading university. Among his works are *Essays on Political Economy, Political Essays, Leading Principles in Political Economy*, and the work above indicated, recently reproduced here. The *Evening Post* of last evening says: "The news of his death came with startling suddenness to his friends in America, for although his health had been poor for a number of years, there had been no intimation that his life was in danger, and business negotiations were pending between him and his American publishers, the Messrs. Harper."

OBITUARY.

MR. DANIEL G. LOBDELL.

Daniel G. Lobdell, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, died in Washington yesterday morning, after a short illness of congestion of the liver. He was sixty-seven years of age. His remains will leave Washington by to-day's noon train for Albany, N. Y., where they will be interred.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—A RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—A PAPER BY ANNA C. BRACKETT—OTHER PAPERS—LECTURE UPON CLASSICAL STUDIES BY PRESIDENT PORTER—CLOSE OF THE INSTITUTE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9.—At the meeting of the American Institute of Instruction this morning, the Committee on Nominations reported. Their report was accepted, and the following officers were elected: President, Merrick Lyon, of Providence; Vice Presidents, Henry Barnard, of Hartford; Ariel Parish, of New-Haven; George B. Emerson, of Boston; Daniel Leach, of Providence; Zalmon Leach, of Washington, D. C.; John W. Bulkley, of Brooklyn; David Crosby, of Nashua; Warren Johnson, of Augusta, Me., and forty-seven others; Secretary, J. W. Webster, of Boston, Mass.; Assistant Secretary, J. Milton Hall, of Providence; Treasurer, George A. Walton, of Westfield, Mass.; Counsellors, J. C. Greenough, of Providence; M. G. Daniell, of Boston Highlands; W. A. Mowry, of Providence; J. H. French, of Burlington, Vt.; J. G. Dearborn, of Manchester, N. H.; C. H. Rugg, of New-Bedford; W. N. Rice, of Middletown, Conn.; J. N. Carleton, of New-Britain, Conn.; Hiram Orcutt, of West Lebanon, N. H.; Samuel Thurber, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Thomas Tash, of Lewiston, Me.; E. C. Rounds, of Farmington, Me., and A. J. Manchester, of Providence.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize in the proposed International Exposition of Education at Philadelphia an instrumentality of the greatest value for the promotion of educational progress in all parts of the country; and that we would earnestly urge upon teachers and upon educational authorities the importance of making early and ample preparations for sending contributions thereto in order that it may in the highest degree serve the purposes intended.

Miss Anna C. Brackett, of New-York, read a paper on the "Relation of Teachers to the medical Profession." Miss Brackett maintained that the time will come when in the treatment of school children the physician will seek and receive information which the teacher only possesses, and gain the aid which the teacher can impart; when there shall be a mutual and deserved respect because of a more intimate knowledge. Then we shall hear less of the illness of school children, because there will be less of it. We shall hear less of the failure of school work, because we shall have better material, and because the blame will be laid where it belongs. It is time we should assert and maintain by our words what our daily work maintains, that there is science of mind as well as of body, and that the terms science and scientific belong as much more of right to the students of mind, as the thinking, choosing, self-conscious soul is above or beyond its dependent, though at present necessary, instrument.

Prof. Greene, of Brown University, read a paper on "The Place and Work of Academies in Our System of Education."

Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Springfield, Mass., read a paper, "What Next in the Common Schools?" The main points were that our national arrangements for education are inadequate to the needs of the masses, and should be so reorganized that children who attend school but five or six years shall be first provided for; that the Kindergarten will not be adopted as a portion of the common school system, but its methods will be taken into elementary schools.

President Porter, of Yale College, followed with a lecture upon "Classical Studies and Instruction."

The members of the institute at 1 o'clock embarked on the steamer Canonicus for Rocky Point and an excursion on the bay, which closed the session.

PARTY DISCIPLINE IN VIRGINIA.

The Conservative State Committee in Virginia has issued an address embodying the following: "Disclaiming any intention to dictate, and animated alone by the desire to preserve the ascendency of the Conservative Party, we would again urge such thorough organization in every county of the State as will insure a certain and easy victory. Especially is it important that the utterance of Virginia should be emphatic and decisive at the approaching election, as it will be the last opportunity that will be afforded prior to the Presidential election to give assurance to the country that the Old Dominion is surely, steadfastly, and permanently anchored in the great Democratic harbor. Let us, then, organize from mountain top to sea shore—in every city, town, county, and magisterial district—that our majority in November may be unprecedented. Perfect harmony in our ranks, so essential to success, can alone be secured by the observance of strict party discipline. Nominations through the medium of regularly-called and fairly-constituted conventions should be the rule, and the standard-bearers thus selected should receive the individual support of the party. Independent candidates (otherwise than when such shall be the policy, as determined by the party for the particular district) should be taught that the voice of the party, when fairly expressed in a nominating convention, is omnipotent, and that their ambition for place and position must be held subordinate to their party—*i. e.*, their country's good. Occasion is here taken to express the hope that no issues be made within the party. All such must encourage our enemies, demoralize our forces, and lead to our discomfiture."

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9.—The Canal Investigating Commission to-day requested H. D. Denison and Thomas Gale, witnesses they were examining, to produce their books. They refused, saying that they had none but private books, and adding that the commission had no authority to call for any but public papers or books. The commission adjourned till Wednesday next, and it is expected that they will then test the question raised. The witnesses appeared by counsel—Hon. William Ruger—and acted upon his advice.

THE OWEN COUNTY PRISONERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9.—Jailer Camp, who was given until to-day to bring four Owen County prisoners before Judge McManama, appeared before him at Owenton this afternoon. A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* says that he filed an additional response, setting forth the sentence of said prisoners by Judge Ballard. Judge McManama thereupon adjudged the response sufficient and discharged the respondent. The four prisoners are now in the State Prison at Frankfort

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

AN UPRISING IN THE VUELTA ABAJO.

ANOTHER FOOLHARDY DEMONSTRATION—DEFEAT OF THE EXPEDITION—MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS—PROHIBITION OF SPECULATION IN GOLD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 1, 1875.

The pen has again to record another foolhardy attempt by a few rash and inexperienced young Cubans to make a demonstration in favor of Cuba Libre, and raise the standard of revolt in the Vuelta Abajo District, an attempt for which they have paid with their lives. For the third time has an effort been made to light the torch of revolution, and fire the Cuban heart against Spanish dominion, within that district, but upon each occasion has the endeavor been as disastrous, and its participants as uselessly perished, as in the case of the adventurers under Narciso Lopez, twenty-five years ago. This district, the great tobacco-growing district of the island, is peaceful and quiet, and while it would probably accept gladly a new order of things, it selfishly prefers to remain neutral, and make no efforts toward securing independence. There have been many versions given of the affair at Guanajay, but the following is the one generally accepted and sanctioned by the Government:

On Saturday last, it was rumored that an expedition of a hundred men had landed at Baracoa, District of Hoyo Colorado, in the jurisdiction of Santiago de las Vegas, and had marched toward Mariel, a port but a few miles to the westward of Havana. The departure of a vessel of war, the Favorita, with orders to watch the coast for a suspicious vessel, gave color to this report. But later advices from the district state that on the 26th a party of fourteen mounted men appeared at various places between Guanajay and Mariel, mounted on good horses which they said they had stolen, although they paid for everything they asked for, and gave themselves out to be insurgents under the command of Carlos Garcia, the celebrated insurgent bandit, who has his headquarters in this district. The party also stated that they had cut the telegraph, had plenty of arms, and wanted recruits. They raised a Cuban flag as a rallying point. The authorities, however, promptly took steps to put down the rising. Telegraphic communication was reestablished, and two companies of Guardia Civiles sent for from Havana, while the Guardia Civil of Mariel and Cabañas and a force of volunteers was sent against them. On the estate of San Nicolas, in Cayajabos, while on their way to the Cuzco Hills, reputed to be the haunt of Garcia, with his insurgents and runaway negroes, the volunteers overtook the party and attacked them, killing three men and capturing a number of horses, with a quanity of arms and ammunition. During this skirmish the Guardia lost three of their number, all of them being killed, it is said, by a mulatto sheltered behind a palm-tree. The remainder took to flight, and endeavored to reach the Cuzco Hills, but five were captured, and after a summary drum-head Court-martial were executed by being shot. The names of those killed are Virgilio Silva, who appeared to act as the leader; Francisco Portocarrero, Antonio Urbano Pedroso, Alfredo Alvarez, Antonio Aguirre, Agustin Morales, the grandson or nephew of Marquis de la Real Proclamacion Morales; Julio Brodermann, and Manuel Vilardevo. Among the remaining six, who are said to have escaped into the mountains, is the son of the Italian Consul in this city. All were young men from Havana, well connected, and were well dressed and mounted. They left this city for a picnic on St. John's Day at Calabazar, and thence went to meet their fate at Guanajay.

The *Voz de Cuba* of this morning publishes an account of the affair to the following effect: That upon St. John's Day (last Thursday), some forty young men of Havana had bound themselves to leave the city and proclaim the insurrection in the Vuelta Abajo District. But, as it always happens upon such occasions, when the time came to leave the forty were reduced to only eighteen, and upon arriving at Marianao, their first stopping place, the number was further reduced by four men, who "backed out" and returned to Havana. The remaining fourteen, well mounted, and with them two mules loaded with as many as seventy rifles and a quantity of ammunition, kept on to the Cano River, and thence toward Punta Brava. Here they seized a number of horses and took away a negro from a field, but raising suspicion in the mind of a lady whom they met on the road in her traveling carriage, she informed the Guardia Civil, who immediately started in pursuit. The whole country was alarmed, and volunteers came flocking from all the smaller towns into Guanajay. Near this place, on the abandoned estate San Nicolas, where they had raised a flag as a rendezvous, the Guardia attacked them and killed several, the remainder flying in the direction of the Cuzco Hills. Five others were captured and executed, and the remaining six are so closely hemmed in that they cannot escape with life.

The foregoing are substantially accounts of the affair as published in the Havana newspapers, which have since maintained a profound silence on the subject, and have not again referred to it. The Cuban version is entirely different, and gives more importance to the movement. It has been assured that although a landing did not take place, there was a strong body of 400 insurgents near the Cuzco Hills, who were to act with and cover the attempt at Guanajay; that the movement is general and has been for some time in preparation—as is evidenced by the stock of arms and ammunition; that over sixty men from Guanajay, and quite a number from the smaller towns of Artemisa, Alquizar, &c., were concerned in it; and that Carlos Garcia is still at its head, and acting in concert with the leader of the insurrection in Las Villas; also that the number of the Guardias killed at San Nicolas was twelve and not three. A variety of supplementary reports, giving true and imaginary details, have been circulated by the Cuban sympathizers.

In consequence of this affair a number of arrests have been made. The brother and sister of one of the men who went to Guanajay, the sister being suspected of having embroidered the flag the party took with them, and the fathers of several of the young men, have been also arrested. Further developments are expected.

Great stress is laid by the Spanish fortnightly reports of operations upon the action at the San Joaquin Hill, which resulted in the killing of seventy-five insurgents and the capture of 100 horses, a considerable quantity of arms, and the leader, the mulatto Rivas, who was almost immediately afterward executed at the village of La Esperanza. The attack by the insurgents on the 13th ult. upon the principal fort in the town of Demajagua, then garrisoned by eighteen men, which was taken, and its entire garrison, "machetеado," has been attributed by Spanish accounts to treachery. Reinforcements, however, it is stated, came up in time to beat back the insurgents, with considerable loss. The Spaniards report as the results of the treachery of Demajagua forty-seven thatched houses burned, and twenty-one persons killed, among them Capt. Moreno, one of the Guardia Civil, and a woman. A number of other skirmishes and unimportant actions have also been placed on record.

It is rumored that Valmaseda is expected back from Las Villas within a few days. As a supplement to his order of the 25th ult., touching speculation in gold, Valmaseda has issued a decree dated at Las Cruces, on the 29th, which is briefly as follows:

Whereas, the transactions in the purchase and sale of gold to deliver, in which sundry stock gamblers and brokers of this city have been recently engaged, besides being forbidden by existing laws, because they constitute a game of chance, pernicious and illicit, also tend to introduce an element of disturbance in the market, and in acknowledgment of the numerous complaints made to this General Government by a great number of merchants and respectable houses of this place, I have deemed it expedient to decree as follows:

From this day henceforward, all transactions and contracts of the purchase and sale of gold on time are strictly prohibited in the towns and cities of this island. VALMASEDA.

LAS CRUCES, June 29, 1875.

The schooner Mary Chilton sailed to-day for New-York. The delay in her clearance from this Custom-house was caused by some informality in the manifest....Gold has felt the effect of the Captain General's recent decrees, and has weakened several per cent., closing to-day at 102....On account of the accidents to the New-York steamers we are this week without our usual mail, and letters, like the present one, must be forwarded via New-Orleans.

THE CAPE MAY REGATTA.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE ENTRIES—THE PRESIDENT TO WITNESS THE RACES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 9, 1875.

Mr. L. P. Ashmead, of the Committee of the Cape May Regatta, has announced the following as the bona fide entries for the races on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next. There will undoubtedly be more, as the list remains open until Monday morning next, at 8 o'clock. The entries are as follows:

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Owner.	Club.
Mohawk	Vice Com. W. T. Garner	N. Y. Y. C.
Madeleine	Com. J. M. Dickerson	B. & N. Y.
Dreadnaught	C. J. Osborn	New-York.
Idler	R. Com. S. J. Colgate	Sea. & N. Y.
Eva	Gen. E. Burd Small	New-York.
Palmer	R. Stuyvesant	New-York.
Rambler	W. H. Thomas	New-York.
Resolute	R. S. Hatch	New-York.
Restless	S. Nicholson Kane	New-York.
Wanderer	J. Stillman	New-York.
Triton	G. B. Thayer	Atlantic.

SLOOPS.

Name.	Owner.	Club.
Vindex	R. Center	New-York.
Addie	C. Roosevelt	New-York.
Madcap	J. R. Bush	New-York.
Sadie	M. Davidson	Brooklyn.

The entries for the steam-yacht race have not been received yet, but it is supposed they will include the Ideal, Lookout, Lurline, Ibis, and Skylark. A telegram received from President Grant by Mr. B. W. Markley, of the West Jersey Railroad, announces that his Excellency will proceed to Cape May in a yacht, supposed to be the Mohawk. The United States steamer Tallapoosa will act as the committee yacht, and the Judges of the race will be selected from each of the clubs participating.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 10—1 A. M.—The barometer has generally fallen east of the Mississippi, being highest over the South Atlantic coast, and lowest over the upper lake regions. Partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, has prevailed on the Gulf coast, Lower Missouri Valley, and the Middle Atlantic Coast. The temperature continues higher in the Gulf States, and has slightly risen in the upper lake region. The Mississippi River has continued slowly rising at St. Louis and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling barometer, south or east winds, continued warm, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys, falling, followed by rising, barometer, winds veering to west or north, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas from Missouri to the upper lakes.

For the Middle and Eastern States falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

The Mississippi River will continue slowly rising from St. Louis to Vicksburg.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	75°	69°	3:30 P. M.	88°	83°
6 A. M.	77°	71°	6 P. M.	83°	74°
9 A. M.	78°	75°	9 P. M.	76°	71°
12 M.	86°	81°	12 P. M.	75°	70°

Average temperature yesterday....74¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year....79¾°

FILKINS THE EXPRESS ROBBER.

PROBABLE END OF THE MYSTERY SURROUNDING HIS ESCAPE A YEAR AGO—HIS SKELETON SUPPOSED TO BE FOUND.

The Albany *Argus* of Friday has the following in reference to Filkins, the express robber, who escaped from Dannemora Prison a year ago: "He escaped from the confines of the prison in open daylight and, although in a few moments the officers of that institution were aware of his disappearance, no trace of him could be found. Subsequently false reports were started of his having been seen in various parts of the State, and the officers of the prison now claim that after his disappearance from the prison he was seen by no one. Two weeks ago, while men were engaged in cleaning the main sewer under the prison they came upon the skeleton of a human body lying at the bottom of the sewer. It was removed from its position and examination made of it, when it was revealed that beyond a doubt it was the remains of Filkins, the express robber, who had died there after escaping from the corridors of the prison down through one of the water-closets in a vain hope of gaining his liberty by passing through the sewer and out at its mouth, which is strongly closed with bars of heavy iron secured at either side in walls of heavy masonry. The officers consider this version of the manner in which he probably met his death as the most reasonable, for they are aware that though two men a short time ago endeavored to effect an escape in this way, no one but Filkins had disappeared since a previous cleaning of the sewer, and no one could possibly have reached the location occupied by the skeleton other than through the water-closets. It is then reasonable to presume that the skeleton found is that of the notorious Filkins, who either met death in reaching the bottom of the prison sewer by falling, or died there, after discovering escape was impossible, without being able to make known his situation to any who could have come to his relief."

AN ANECDOTE OF DANIEL S. DICKENSON.

Burleigh, writing from this City to the Boston *Journal*, relates the following:

A party of gentlemen were together last week, and were telling old time stories. One referred to Senator Dickenson. He was not overlearned, but was very shrewd. He knew absolutely nothing of the classics, and was greatly annoyed when one quoted Latin. Van Buren had swung off into Free Soil, and the burden of the party was on Dickenson's shoulders. A friend of Van Buren was eulogizing the ex-President in a speech. He spoke of Curtius, and compared Van Buren to that noble Roman. Dickenson went over to a seat occupied by a Senator who was at home in all that relates to the Romans. "Who is this Curtis, the Senator is talking about?" "O, he is not talking about Curtis at all. He is talking of a noble Roman patriot. His name was Curtius, nor Curtis." "Well, what did he do?" "Why, in the time of a great public calamity he threw himself in the breach and saved his country." "O that's it, is it." "What did you say his name was?" "Curtius." "Won't you spell it?" "C-u-r-t-i-u-s." "All right. Thank you," said Dickenson as he went to his seat. As soon as the defender of Van Buren took his seat, Dickenson arose, fresh, confident, exuberant. He closed like a man fresh from the classics. "And who is this Curtius, to whom the honorable Senator compares Martin Van Buren? He *was* a noble Roman. He *was* a patriot. But how unlike Mr. Van Buren. Curtius threw himself into the breach to save his country. But Martin Van Buren threw his country into the breach to save himself."

DEATH OF A MINISTER IN A CEMETERY.

Rev. James G. Moore, of the M. E. Church, died Thursday morning at the Western Cemetery, Baltimore, where he had been sick in the Superintendent's house sixteen days from bilious dysentery. Two weeks ago last Tuesday he was summoned to the funeral of a child at the cemetery, and was taken so violently ill while performing that duty at the grave that the service was abridged. Dr. Hill, of Hookstown, was sent for, who found the patient prostrated, and would not allow his removal from the house of the Superintendent of the Cemetery, whither he had been temporarily removed. He was attended with the greatest care by family and numerous friends until his death. Mr. Moore was born in East Baltimore, and began life as a printer. He was forty-one years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

SEVEN TIMES MARRIED.

A WOMAN WHO HAS BURIED SIX HUSBANDS—HER LONGEST INTERVAL OF WIDOWHOOD FIVE YEARS.

On the 30th ult. Benjamin Abbott and Mrs. Mary Pratt were wedded at Smyrna, Del. This is the seventh time the bride has been led to the altar, and the Smyrna *Times* prints some interesting gossip concerning her past life. The contracting parties to these nuptials, it says, are well up the ascending grade to eighty years. The groom is a quiet, unassuming old man, a widower, with means enough (particularly if combined with her income) to meet his not very numerous wants. The bride was the relict of the late ex-Sheriff Henry Pratt, of Kent County, who was the last anti-Democratic Sheriff who has filled that office in that county. He was elected Sheriff in 1844 by the Whigs. His descendants, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, at the time of his marriage, numbered over 156, and yet he had never then had but one death in his family—his first wife. Mrs. Abbott's names have been eight in all—Miss Williams, Mrs. Truax, Mrs. Farrow, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Pratt, and now Mrs. Abbott. "In every instance," says the *Times*, "save the first, she has married a widower, some of them with a goodly number of children. She, however, has never sustained the maternal relation by consanguinity. She was reared in this community, as have been all her husbands, so far as we can learn, and hence her record has been as an open book to all her seven companions, yet record, age, nor aught else seems to work fatality to 'the charm that wins,' whatever that may be—and to find that out is the rub. The five years and over of widowhood that existed between her last and her present husband is the longest she has endured. This, however, may not be wholly her fault, as we are certain that in one instance at least she offered to share her comfortable home with one of our most worthy old citizens, but the mere proposition filled him with fear and trembling, and to avoid a repetition he hurriedly married a young lady in her teens, with whom, and his little prattler, he is now enjoying the fullest share of domestic bliss. We have no intimation, however, that her numerous conquests have been made by open, direct assault. On the contrary, we think they have not. It has been asserted on good authority that she has confessed to a presentiment that she should have seven husbands. She now enjoys the fulfillment of this prophetic notion, and, hale, seventy odd, she wears her bridal wreath with becoming dignity."

MORE "LEADING JOURNALISM."

From the New-York Tribune of yesterday.

Polly Cornford's sect of believers in the Doctrine of Slouch are a large and growing company. Thomas and Richard and Henry, sound church members that they are, walk the streets in moral dressing-gown and old slippers, and are not at all "dirty particular" as to men and their ways. Those ardent and impulsive desires toward simple manliness and honesty of soul they felt when they were Tom, Dick, and Harry to each other they look back upon as a part of youth, something like the measles or the chicken-pox. They are not wicked men by any means; their respectable bald heads are constantly seen at church and at great public dinners, where General Windbag calls them "our honored fellow-citizens;" they make no profit which the law does not allow and the court permit—the law being elastic and the court complaisant; they are the kindly heads of reverential families. But they are "not dirty particular." They can laugh a facile laugh at a "smart trick," a sly and amusing deviation from the unwritten rule of honesty; they look indulgence upon the political falsity and the commercial sharpness which end in success. Richard's elder brother, the Honorable James, retired from Congress with a pocketful of money which neither his pay nor his neglected business could have brought him. Do Thomas and Henry think the worse of him for that? They chuckle over his wisdom, they respect his wealth, they are this pompous and vulgar person's very humble servants. These men love creamy generalities. "Human nature's human nature, Sir," says smiling Richard to acquiescent Henry as they talk of Smith's successful jump off a railroad bridge into some golden slough of financial dishonor, or of Robinson's playful and profitable meddlings with Canal Rings or paving frauds.

As the husband is the wife is, and the sons and daughters. Shams, follies, unwholesome opinions, white lies, a ragged regiment of worldly deceptions pass muster and are enrolled in what Richard's pretty, empty-headed daughters call "Sassiety." The tendency to dirty particularity does not grow luxuriantly in Sassiety. Its table-cloths are clean, perhaps, but the table beneath is often the reverse. Honest manliness, reserve and courage of soul, modest womanly graces do not belong to the articles of the doctrine of Slouch. The easy acceptance of what has not the fibre of truth; the placid endurance of braggart weakness; the capacity for pardoning what is not openly punished—these are the comfortable possessions of the great Cornford family in society. Human nature is human nature; a little cheating, something of falsity, a bit of humbug—what does all that amount to? They don't care for ideal standards of life and affairs; they are "not dirty particular."

A LITTLE QUARREL AMONG THE DOCTORS.

The Indianapolis *Journal* has the following:

The doctors will disagree. The latest medical muddle is at Evansville, where Dr. C. C. Tyrrell, one of the old practitioners, has just been called to account by the medical society of that city for inserting an advertisement in the daily papers, giving his office address and mentioning several diseases as his "specialty." The charge brought against him was unprofessional conduct, and on a hearing of the case the society voted to expel him. At this point the offending member asked leave to read a statement, which was granted. After thanking the society for the honor done in expelling him for this offense, he proceeded to defend professional advertising as the only legitimate means by which a physician could notify the public of his merits. He asserted that there was not a member of the society who had not at different times, and some of them very frequently, caused their names to be mentioned in the papers in connection with difficult cases, and "remarkable cases," or as lecturers, &c., and backed up his assertion by an array of names and facts which must have made his hearers squirm. Warming as he proceeded, the speaker said:

"Now they threaten to call me quack. Without falsehood there can be no quackery. The man that calls me quack is a liar. There have been threats of social and professional ostracism. When a medical society, or its members, make such threats it becomes a mere trades-union. In India there is such a union, that just as mercilessly pursues an offending member of the profession. They are called Thugs. In Pennsylvania there is, among the coal miners, an organization exhibiting the same characteristic. They are called 'Molly Maguires.' Some members of this society seem envious of the renown of the seekers of black diamonds in our sister State. Do they wish to be known as the 'Medical Molly Maguires?'"

This was followed by other thrusts equally direct, and at the conclusion of his peppery address the speaker begged the favor of an official testimonial of his expulsion.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.

Mrs. Cushing, wife of Deputy Sheriff H. G. Cushing, of Lowell, Mass., whose house was entered by a burglar Tuesday, has claim for being considered a pretty courageous woman. She was engaged in conversation when some one was heard going up stairs, and, taking a knife in her hand, she started to follow. On looking from the bottom of the stairs, she saw a man at the top of them, of whom she demanded what he wanted. He made an evasive answer, when she commanded him to come down, telling him at the same time that she would stab him if he attempted to touch her. The fellow jumped over the stair-railing, ran through the hall, and jumped out of a rear window. He was closely pursued by both ladies, who screamed for assistance at the top of their voices, and soon a crowd of boys and others gathered and joined in the pursuit. To avoid them he ran into a barn, where he was held at bay by the crowd until Officer Crowley arrived and took him into custody. He gave his name as John Lewis, a vender of hair oils and restoratives. He had been seen loafing around about the vicinity for some days, and has been known to make attempts to enter other houses in the vicinity.

AN INDIAN FLOGGED.

The Truckee (Nev.) *Republican* of June 30 gives the annexed: "Some days ago a noble red man, wishing to inflict condign punishment on his squaw, hit her on the head with a chunk of iron and inflicted a serious wound. This deed was done in the vicinity of Boca. An Indian boy informed some of the white residents of Boca of this, and pointed out the Indian that did the deed. He was captured and received a formal trial. The verdict was that for his lack of respect due to the sex he should receive twenty lashes with the best rawhide that could be found in town, and that they should be laid on by 'the best muscled man in the crowd.' The lash and the man were carefully selected; the Indian was stripped and tied to a post. No sign of pain was made until eleven had been given, when the culprit wilted. The blood spurted out at every stroke, and it was a good show. Some of the other Indians thought the joke was being carried too far, and went for their rifles, intending to make it hot for the pale faces, but their better judgment got the better of them, and they concluded to kill the squaw in the hereafter. The twenty lashes were all given by Rogers, the 'best muscled man.'"

BOSTON ACTIVITY.

The Boston *Traveller* of the 8th inst. says: "Notwithstanding we are close on to midsummer, there is a remarkable degree of activity in some of our business streets, and particularly in the vicinity of the boot and shoe and wholesale dry goods and clothing houses. Boston is to be congratulated that during the prevailing dullness throughout the country she has kept on steadily, and not only this in but in many lines the shipments are largely in excess of the corresponding time last year."

RAILROAD FREEBOOTERS.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

THE ROBBERS BOARD A TRAIN ON AN ILLINOIS ROAD AND DETACH THE ENGINE AND EXPRESS CAR—THE ENGINEER SHOT DEAD—THE PLUCKY EXPRESS MESSENGER BARRICADES HIS DOOR—THE ROBBERS' UNSUCCESSFUL SIEGE—INTENSE FEELING AMONG RAILROAD MEN—THE COMPANY OFFER $1,000 FOR THE ARREST OF THE ROBBERS.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—A dispatch to J. H. Rhodes, Superintendent of Adams Express Company, states that a desperate attempt to rob Express Messenger Burke was made at Long Point, Ill., on the Vandalia Railroad, last night. The engine and the car were cut loose and the engineer killed. Burke barricaded the doors and kept the robbers at bay until help arrived.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 9.—Long Point, Ill., on the Vandalia Railroad, where the attempted express robbery occurred, is three miles west of Casey. All trains are accustomed to stop there for the engines to take in water. It is situated in the middle of a dense wood, no person living within a mile and a half of the station. It has been long regarded by railroad men as a dangerous place. Several times lately the engineers have seen suspicious-looking persons lurking in that vicinity at night, and, in consequence, have not stopped their trains. Last night at midnight, when passenger train No. 5, bound East, Conductor Fraley and Engineer Mildmau in charge, stopped at the water-tank, two men boarded the engine, one from each side, and ordered the engineer to start the engine. The engineer, after a few moments' hesitation, obeyed the order. After the starting of the train, one of the robbers remarked: "We will run the thing ourselves," and immediately both robbers fired at the engineer, killing him instantly. The fireman, who was standing upon the tender, ran to the rear of the train to alarm the train men, he having heard the conversation and comprehending the situation at once. While this was taking place on the engine a confederate of the robbers had detached the Adams Express car from the cars in the rear. The whole party of robbers then ran the train to a point about two miles from the station where they stopped, and proceeding to the door of the express car demanded admittance. The express messenger, Mr. Burke, told them he was ready for them, and that if they entered they would be dead men. The robbers then commenced firing into the car, and the messenger says it seemed to him that there were a dozen of them, as the shots came from all sides. The conductor and train men, seeing the position of affairs, set about to pursue the robbers, but could find only one revolver on the train. They, however, discovered two soldiers armed with carbines, and with these weapons the train men and soldiers started after the robbers. When they came up to the train, all was quiet the robbers having fled. They found the dead body of the engineer on the floor of the cab. A freight-train engineer named Jack Vandergrift, happened to be on the train, and he and the fireman ran the engine back to the train and brought it in. The robbers failed to gain admittance to the express car, it being one of the close kind having no windows, and very strong in every way. Had they detached the American express car which was immediately in the rear of the Adams express car, they might have accomplished their purpose, as it is an open car having windows and doors, and not very strong. The finding of a hammer used to knock out the coupling pin may serve, possibly, as a clue to the murderers. The train men speak in very high terms of the pluck and courage displayed by Express Messenger Burke. There is intense feeling among railroad men over the tragical death of Engineer Ames, and should his murderers be caught it is very generally believed that their prosecution would not cost the State anything. Several suspected persons are already in custody, and there is reason to hope that all the robbers will be caught. The railroad company offer $1,000 reward for their apprehension.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.

LETTER FROM MRS. SHERMAN DEFENDING HER HUSBAND.

The following correspondence was published in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of the 8th inst.:

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:

In your edition of Thursday, June 24, under the head of "Georgia Affairs," there was published a long letter from your correspondent at Atlanta, Ga., in which, among other matter, were the following paragraphs:

SHERMAN AS AN INCENDIARY.

There are many facts connected with his march through Georgia which Sherman failed to record in his book. One was the burning of the Eatonton factory, a small cotton mill, from which 200 women and children wholly subsisted. When the Federal troops captured it, a detail was made to apply the torch, but upon its approach the poor women so piteously begged that they turned away and left. A second and a third detail succumbed to the entreaties of the factory women and girls, who truthfully told them that it was the only way in the wide world they had to get their bread and clothing. Sherman heard of it, and never was hyena more furious on the smell of blood. Mounting his horse, he rode to the factory, when the women made the same appeal to him, to which he, as he had done in hundreds of other instances, listened, not as a man who had a heart, but a demon who glories in human misery. When they had finished he made a sort of stump speech, interlarded with blasphemy, and at its conclusion directed in person the torch to be applied, which was done, and the factory in half an hour was a pile of ashes. Instead of his protecting these women, he was personally cognizant of their then and there being robbed of the last mouthful of provisions they had in their humble homes, and such articles of common jewelry as that people have torn from their fingers, pockets, and drawers.

THE CURSE OF A CATHOLIC SISTER UPON SHERMAN.

It is well known that Mrs. Sherman has been doing everything in her power since the war to help the Catholic Church in the South. There was a Catholic fair in Augusta last Winter to which she made some valuable contributions, accompanied by a pathetic letter. Knowing the vindictive tiger she has for a husband, and that he would now blast the South if he had the power, these acts of Mrs. Sherman were thought strangely of. But there was a scene and an act on the night of the burning of Columbia which rises like a ghostly infernal apparition before the soul of this lady, and no doubt fills her with an awful dread of what will be the eternity of her husband. It was this: There was a Catholic monastery in Columbia, a place no less sacred to all members of that religious faith than heaven itself. To it the plate and jewels of every Catholic church of Charleston and every other one in the State, the holy images and every other holy thing connected with the worship had been sent. No one knew what was there better than Sherman. He had been told of it by many priests, by Sisters of Mercy, by hundreds of members of the church, before and after he entered South Carolina, they all thinking that no modern warrior would for a moment think of touching them. When he rode into the city he was asked for a guard to protect the sacred building, and his answer was an oath, and his riding directly to the spot to superintend the burning of the monastery in person. When the lurid glare of the flames shot high into the heavens, and while Sherman was sitting upon his horse in front watching them with grim, demoniac satisfaction, the Lady Superioress collected the inmates, who had fled from the burning monastery, marched them to the front, and there, with uplifted hands, in which was held a cross, pronounced, and called upon Heaven to pronounce, a curse upon him.

I served under Gen. Sherman in the first command to which he was appointed in the late war—at, before, and after the first Bull Run. I then had numerous opportunities of seeing and knowing him. He was then Col. Sherman. I formed the opinion of him that he was a gentleman in private and public life, a splendid camp and magnificent battle soldier. That opinion no quantity of subsequent abuse, obloquy, and falsehood did for a moment shake. It was, then, with very great pain I perused the foregoing from Jean Valjean, your correspondent. I was thoroughly satisfied your correspondent was egregiously misinformed, or that Gen. Sherman must be a very changed man in language, feelings, and conduct during the march to the sea from what he was during the first Bull Run campaign. I took the opportunity of sending your paper to Gen. Sherman, and asked him as to the truth or untruth of the allegations. My letter found the General absent in New-England, at the Boston, Lexington, &c., celebrations. As your Augusta correspondent refers largely to Mrs. Sherman, she at once communicated to me the following, which I place before you for the benefit of your readers in justice to a brave soldier and his amiable wife. I doubt not, so soon as William Teoumseh Sherman returns home to St. Louis, he will himself address me as to the facts. EX-SOLDIER.

MRS. SHERMAN'S LETTER.

MY DEAR SIR—The General is absent, but I have seen your letter, and the article inclosed from a paper which has been considered respectable. The General has no intention to answer anything which has been put forth in a spirit of malice, envy, anger, or resentment, regarding his *Memoirs*. You may say for me, however, that the most "ghastly apparition" which "rises before my soul"—the one which "fills me with the greatest horror"—is the "awful dread" of the fate of those (especially if they be Catholics) who indulge in such baseless slanders and spread forth such malicious falsehoods. My knowledge of Gen. Sherman's character is thorough. Every year of his life, since he was nine years old, I have associated with him or corresponded with him, and I have known his sentiments well. Could the natural virtues and a heart free from malice, resentment, or injustice secure Heaven to a man, I need not ask for him the supernatural gift of faith. The *Courier-Journal* says he perpetrated an enormity in himself applying the torch to a factory, during which time he was also guilty of blasphemy. I say Gen. Sherman never was guilty of blasphemy or profanity, and the men of the *Courier-Journal* knew when they published that article that he had never applied the torch to a building. How shameful to slander a Religious by accusing her of deliberately calling down a curse upon a man! When the convent of the Ursuline nuns at Columbia, S. C., was reported to be in danger of burning, Gen. Sherman sent my brother, Gen. Charles Ewing, of his staff, and a commissary officer, Major J. W. Comyn, both Catholics, with orders and authority to do all that could be done for the Sisters and for those under their charge. They executed the orders with zeal and great kindness, and under continued instructions from Gen. Sherman they assigned to them a goodly share of commissary stores and attended to their wants until the Army left the place. Curses which are called down will not fall upon Gen. Sherman, and he is too good to wish that they may rest upon those who invoke them. Let the malicious revile, and the false invent slanders, and let such journals as choose to deal in such things publish to any extent, but let them not presume to assign to me sentiments so foreign to my heart regarding the man whose purity of life, unswerving principle, gentleness of heart, and courage of soul have heightened and confirmed in me the admiration and confidence of my youth. I am, my dear Sir, very truly and respectfully yours,

ELLEN EWING SHERMAN,
No. 912 Garrison avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

JULY 3, 1875.

AMERICAN EARTHQUAKES.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "A highly respected resident of Brookline, Mass., affirms that he and members of his family felt the Cucuta earthquake in May last. In view of the repeated experiences of simultaneous earthquake phenomena at widely distant points on the earth's surface, it is not at all impossible that the rebound of the internal wave striking the under surface of the earth in South America should be felt in the northern hemisphere. The globe is continually shaken with slight earthquakes, not a day passing, scientific men assert, when there is not a sensible disturbance of this kind somewhere upon the whole surface. It is well known that from the beginning of 1783 to the end of 1786, a period of nearly four years, this country was almost continually disturbed, nearly a thousand shocks being experienced in the first of these years. The great earthquake of Lisbon, in 1755, in which 60,000 persons were killed, either by falling walls or by the waves of the sea, burying the marble quay to which they fled in a chasm opened under the harbor 600 feet deep, was distinctly felt along the coast of Massachusetts, and Lake Ontario was strangely agitated."

FAST PASSAGE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The steam-ship Hudson, Capt. Gager, (the newest steamer of the Cromwell Line,) arrived at her wharf yesterday (Friday) afternoon from New-Orleans, having made the passage from wharf to wharf in five days eight hours, and from bar to bar in four days twenty-two hours and thirty minutes. This is the quickest time ever made by a steamer between the two ports, beating the famous passages of the steam-ship Knickerbocker, which have stood unrivaled up to this time.

THE LUBOW MURDER.

Coroner Woltman was summoned to Bellevue Hospital last night to take the ante-mortem statement of Frederick Lubow, of First avenue, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth streets, who was shot in the head and fatally wounded on Thursday evening, by John Bucking, who was arrested and locked up in the Yorkville Court Prison. Lubow stated that on last New-Year's Day he was badly beaten by Bucking, who was jealous of the attentions paid by him to a Mrs. Hennessey, residing in First avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets. During the absence of Lubow's wife in the country, Lubow boarded for the last four weeks at Mrs. Hennessey's house. On Thursday evening, while coming out of Mrs. Hennessey's house, he was confronted by Bucking, who drew a revolver and shot him in the head, the ball entering his left eye and passing out by the right eye. Bucking, on being interviewed by the Coroner last night, declared that Lubow had annoyed and abused him until he lost command of himself and shot him. Bucking is held to await the result of Lubow's injuries.

THE CENSUS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some of the enumerators of the census appear to have derived an impression from a publication in THE TIMES that the time for filing their returns with the County Clerk has been extended to the 15th of July. Such, however, is not the fact. I am in receipt of a recent communication from the Secretary of State, in which he says that he has no authority and declines to grant such extension, even in exceptional cases, as where the enumerator was appointed at a late day, &c.

ALEXANDER DELMAR,
Census Advisor, Eighteenth Assembly District.
No. 3 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEW-YORK, Friday, July 9, 1875.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Elder, Reed, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Brig Nuovo San Michele, (Ital.,) Siano, Cette 47 ds, with wine to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

SAILED—Steam-ship Denmark, for London; ships Pegasus, for Bristol; Young America, for San Francisco; barks Ocean, for Hamburg; New-Brunswick, for London; Masonic, for Havana; brig G. M. Jones, for Halifax; Julia Lingley, for Yarmouth, N. S.; A. H. Curtis, for —; schrs. Etta and Josie, for Havana; T. Benedict, F. Nelson, and Alice Ames, for —.

Three Attainable Blessings.

A good appetite, vigorous digestion, and sound sleep are three blessings that imply a good many more, and are attainable by the daily use of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The stomach that is invigorated by that ruling tonic rapidly disposes of the food committed to it, and at the proper time craves for more with natural earnestness, and the brain from which pain and despondency have been banished by that salutary anodyne and cheering cordial, enjoys at the hour of rest that tranquil, dreamless repose for which no other boon that Providence can bestow can compensate. Besides these most desirable results, the entire physique is strengthened and fortified against the attacks of disease by this splendid vitalizer and protective agent, which, take it altogether, is about the most desirable, as it is unquestionably one of the most popular medicines in existence.

The "Housekeeper" of Our Health.

The liver is the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY with small daily doses of Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors, and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of their great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

"Claud, a child about three years old, was greatly afflicted with sores on his legs and feet, so that he could not wear his shoes and stockings. Had a great deal of trouble with him. Had tried many remedies ineffectually. At last we tried the Golden Medical Discovery, and in about three weeks he was entirely cured, his sores were all healed, and health much improved.

Respectfully yours, J. W. BOYER.
Vermillion, Edgar County, Ill., Jan. 29, 1875."

Chemists Will Tell You

That acid generated in the stomach destroys the teeth; but the vegetable ingredients of SOZODONT neutralize its effects and form an eminently antiseptic and wholesome dentifrice.

Every door and window of your house can be left open sufficient for ventilation, and still be burglar-proof, if they are moved from their places, by the use of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. No. 571 Broadway.

Everdell, Principal Office No. 302 Broadway. Wedding and Visiting Cards, Engraving and Printing of every description. Established 1840.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
A valuable toilet luxury.

Physicians know that iron is a remarkable medicine. The PERUVIAN SYRUP is a preparation of iron.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

LYON—CLARK.—On Wednesday, July 7, in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York, by Rev. Fredrick G. Clark, D. D., AMOS M. LYON to BESSIE B. CLARK, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BARNUM.—Suddenly, on the night of the 7th inst., of heart disease, WILLIAM R. BARNUM, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, 10th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Charles Barnum, No. 41 Ormond place, Brooklyn.

BACKUS.—At Chatham village, N. Y., on Thursday morning, July 8, ELENORA J., wife of Ebenezer Backus, and daughter of the late John and Eliza A. Ambler.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence at Chatham village, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains by Harlem Railroad leave 42d st. at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. on Saturday.

CLARK.—At No. 404 East 16th st., on the morning of the 9th inst., ANNIE, wife of Robert M. Clark, aged 45 years.

Funeral on Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.

☞ Edinburgh, Scotland, papers please copy.

COFFIN.—At the rectory of St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edgewater, Staten Island, on the 9th inst., after a short illness, Rev. CHARLES B. COFFIN, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the church on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10:45 o'clock, and the remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ Baltimore, Md., and Oxford, England, papers please copy.

HASBROUCK.—In Ulster County, July 6, PETER HASBROUCK, of Jersey City.

HUGGINS.—In Glasgow, Scotland, Sunday, June 20, WILLIAM B. HUGGINS.

JONES.—At White Plains, N. Y., July 7, 1875, EDWARD JONES, of Manhattanville.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Lawrence st., Manhattanville, on Sunday, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LANDON.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, July 8, ELIJAH LANDON, in his 31st year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry Heath, No. 274 Quincy st., at 3 P. M., Sunday, 11th inst.

PEELE.—On Thursday, Mrs. FRANCES, widow of Thomas Peele, in her 77th year.

The funeral will take place on Saturday at 3:30 P. M. from the residence of her son, Robert Peele, on the corner of Midland and Linden avs., Bloomfield, N. J. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting to meet the 2 o'clock train from New-York.

PARKER.—Services commemorative of Mr. JOHN G. PARKER will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Bergen, Jersey City, Sabbath, July 11, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

PIRSSON.—On Thursday, July 8, at the residence of his father, John W. Pirsson, No. 14 West 37th st., AUGUSTUS COE PIRSSON, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., on Monday the 12th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

☞ At a special meeting of the Lambda Chapter of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, held July 9, 1875, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An all-wise Providence has in His omniscience seen fit to visit us with sorrow and to take from among us our dear friend and brother AUGUSTUS C. PIRSSON; and

Whereas, It is our desire to express in some degree our heartfelt sympathy with the sorrow-stricken family of our comrade and our grief for the loss we have sustained,

Resolved, That by the death of Augustus C. Pirsson we have lost a brother who, by his purity and simplicity of character, his generous and noble impulses, his high and upright principles, displayed through many years of intimate acquaintance, had become endeared to us as a trusty and admired friend.

Resolved, That we mourn in him a brother bound to us by ties of love and friendship which death only has severed, who, as a member of our brotherhood, not only was ready to perform such duties of his order as devolved upon him, but was willing and generous in all he undertook, and who, as a man, by his pure and earnest character, won from all the world the same warm liking and good will which were so freely given him by his brothers in Psi Upsilon.

CLARENCE R. CONGER, } Committee.
FRED. P. MARSHALL, }

At a meeting of the Class of '72 of Columbia College, held July 9, 1875, the following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the death of AUGUSTUS COE PIRSSON we have lost an esteemed comrade and a trusted friend, who, by his genial companionship, firm friendship, and manly and generous bearing, had won our respect and love;

Resolved, That we, the Class of '72, mourn deeply the loss of this, the second of our classmates who has lately been taken from us.

Resolved, That our action be communicated to his family, to whom we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

E. FERDOR HALL, }
JOHN R. STRONG, } Committee.
CHARLES H. KNOX, }

SLOANE.—On Thursday, July 8, WILLIAM SLOANE, of the firm of Sloane, Black & Co., in his 42d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 72 West 53d st., on Saturday, July 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

STANDERWICK.—On Friday, July 9, THOMAS STANDERWICK, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

STONE.—Friday morning, July 9, HUBBARD, youngest child of C. G. and M. E. Stone.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

TOWNE.—At East Orange, N. J., July 8, CYNTHIA GOWING, wife of James W. Towne, aged 43 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, Walnut st., Orange Junction, Saturday, July 10, at 1 P. M.

THAYER.—At the residence of her son, in 152d st., on Friday morning, Mrs. REBECCA THAYER, (aged 78 years,) widow of the late Hiram Thayer, formerly of Syracuse, N. Y.

Friends of the family and of Mr. F. A. Thayer, of Inwood, are invited to attend funeral services at 5:30 P. M., Saturday, 10th inst. Remains will be taken to Syracuse for interment.

VAN WAGENEN.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., on Thursday morning, July 8, 1875, SARAH BLEECKER, wife of W. Frederick Van Wagenen, of Newark, N. J., and daughter of the late Garrat N. Bleecker, of this City.

Funeral services at the Roseville Presbyterian Church, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Barclay st. for Roseville, at 8:50 and 9:10 A. M. Relatives are invited to meet at the house.

WANDS.—In New-York, after a short illness, ELENORA UPDYK, wife of Oliver Wands, in the 27th year of her age.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

WIGHT.—At Roslyn, Long Island, ELISABETH, relict of the late John Wight, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, Roslyn, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

WESTBROOK.—On Friday, July 9, IDA BLANCHE, wife of George R. Westbrook.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 326 Clinton st., Brooklyn, Saturday, July 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to be present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SINGLE TRIAL OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and cures dysentery and diarrhea. Gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-morrow will be even more interesting than usual. It will contain fresh extracts from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic, and liberal selections from the newest books. There will be several original articles, on popular topics, written expressly for its columns. It will also contain the continuation of

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M. and on SATURDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On MONDAY, sale of household furniture.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, July 9, again only one sale was consummated, namely: Under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, S. A. Steele, auctioneer, one lot, 25x100.8, on West Eighty-eighth street, north side, 150 feet west of Eighth avenue. Sold for $4,300 to William G. Browning, Executor and plaintiff in the legal action.

The following auctions were postponed: Sale by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of the premises Nos. 86, 88, 90, 92, and 94 Hudson street, south-east corner of Leonard street, adjourned to the 16th inst.; sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of one lot on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, east of Twelfth avenue, adjourned to the same date, and sale by William Kennelly of the house and lot No. 128 Delancey street, adjourned to the 23d inst. The sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on Madison avenue, south of Fifty-eighth street, was adjourned *sine die*, and the property located at Mount Washington, Twelfth Ward, billed for sale by William Kennelly, was withdrawn. No other business was transacted.

But one auction is noticed for to-day, viz.: By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 15.6 by 103.3, on East Thirteenth street, south side, 478 feet west of Second avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, JULY 9.

NEW-YORK.

By Samuel A. Steele.

1 lot, West 88th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.8	$4,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, July 8.

Attorney st., No. 111, 20x50.8; Therese Busch (widow) to Dinah, wife A. Katzenstein	$15,650
Broad st., w. s., No. 50, 20.9x113.4; N. K. Oatley to J. S. Underhill	65,000
Prince st., s. s., 100 Bowery, 26x104; W. F. Hibbard and Cornelia G., widow of W. Hays, to M. Murray	16,000
Rivington st., n. s., No. 271, 18.1x58.10; Executors of O. H. Coop to Rebecca M. Coop, (widow)	4,275
William st., No. 166, 26x69.9; Beekman st., Nos. 41 and 43, 35.11x22; F. S. Van Boskerck to Emma C. Van Boskerck and Harriet A., wife of F. Carson	3,800
36th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 50x98.9; T. Waters to C. C. Ellis	36,000
39th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 50x98.9; J. Jacobs to A. Asher	46,000
46th st., s. s., 222 ft. w. of 8th av., 22x100.5, leasehold; J. Harney to Josephine K. Johnson	11,250
47t st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x100.4; N. Jarvis, Jr., to P. S. Halstead	3,700
53d st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x150.9; J. A. Striker to A. Schultz	8,000
67th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; P. Fitzgerald to G. L. Hooper	6,250
74th st., s. s., 18 ft. w. of Madison av., 16.6x80; Naomi, wife of J. E. De Witt, to J. B. Morgan (Committee of J. S. Johnson, lunatic)	32,500
83d st., n. s., 331.3 ft. e. of 9th av., 18.9x102.2; T. Hagan, to Susannah E. Dennis	13,000
110th st., n. s., 373 ft. e. of Avenue A, 100x100.2; N. K. Oatley, to J. S. Underhill	28,000
Madison av., e. s., 47 ft. n. of 61st st., 16x85; Sarah Purdy, to Mary E., wife of E. H. Purdy	36,000
Same property; Mary E., wife of E. H. Purdy, to Charlotte E., wife of A. G. Findlay	40,000
5th av., w. s., 55.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 15x125; leasehold; T. H. Landon, Referee, to C. Duggin	35,000
11th av., s. e. corner of 48th st., 100.4x100; C. C. Ellis to T. Waters	32,000
11th av. and 175th st., runs along middle line of 11th av. 188.5 ft. to lands of N. Y. Juvenile Asylum, thence n. w. about 165 ft. to land of W. McDonald, thence s. 20.2 to middle line of 175th st., thence e. 150 feet; West New av., beginning at a point in middle line of 175th st. where it is intersected by New av., runs n. along New av. 100 ft., thence e. 140 ft., thence s. 100 ft., thence w. 140 ft.; S. H. Olin, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company	8,643
Bathgate place, s. s., 50 ft. w. of Madison av., 70x132; Susannah E. Dennis to T. Hagan	4,000
Denman place, s. s., 493 ft. w. of Union av., 43x118; S. M. Purdy to Lucy A., wife of C. C. Buddington	1,600
Northerly ½ part of lot No. 61 on map of Claremont, West Farms, bounded on n. w. s. by 2d av. 50 ft. on n. e. 280 ft. by plot No. 60, and 68 ft. on s. e. s. by south half of plot No. 61; J. Conrad to Mary A. Marks	5,000

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FOR failure to pay an internal tax, due the United States, I have seized all the right, title and interest of Adeline Weston, now Broadway, in and to the lot of ground, with the four story and basement brown-stone house thereon, known as No. 49 East 44th st., situate on north side of said street, between Vanderbilt and Madison avenues, and will sell the same at public auction at the Collector's office, Fourth District, New York, No. 1,298 Broadway, on Friday the 30th day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.
A. F. SHAW, Deputy Collector.

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AT TARRYTOWN, A LARGE, NEWLY- furnished house, all modern, garden, fruit, &c., for two months or longer, at very low rent; possession at once. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A RESIDENCE ON Long Island Sound, South of Rye; must be on or near the water, and containing more than five acres; value not to exceed $40,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE IN GOOD order, located south of 59th st., between 4th and 6th avs.; must be offered at a great bargain, and less than $35,000; $25,000 cash to be paid down. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds for City or country. At the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl nearly eighteen to do chamber-work and waiting, or take care of children and sew; is well recommended. Call at No. 109 East 19th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant woman as chamber-maid; is a good seamstress; willing to go to the country; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 625 2d av., near 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A woman with good City references as a capable, tidy chamber-maid and a thorough washer, ironer, &c., for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY a Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and do plain sewing; will assist with the washing, or care of children; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 100 West 50th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a Scotch girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 100 West 50th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 40 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat, competent, and willing girl with good references; City or country. Call or address at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
of
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Mr. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
will be continued in TO-MORROW'S edition of THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has the largest circulation of any respectable Sunday journal in the United States, and is THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, capable cook, and a reliable woman for a private family, or hotel, or boarding-house; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS A FIRST-CLASS plain cook, washer, and ironer; speaks good English; gives good testimonials; is neat, clean, and willing. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; a real cordon bleu getting up hot and cold jellies and gelatines; equal to a man cook; City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau, with references.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, tidy young woman; is a good laundress and also a good family cook; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, IN THE COUNTRY; private house or hotel; is an experienced and capable cook, and has good references. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; City or country; will do the coarse washing; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 801 Lexington av., present employer's.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young American woman as cook and laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 339 East 34th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable young woman as good plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at 355 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 122 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; boarding-house preferred; best City references. Call at No. 255 West 30th st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK, WHO understands her business in all branches, in a first-class family. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

COMPANION, &c.—NURSE.—BY TWO INTELligent German girls; the eldest as companion to a lady or nursery governess; the youngest to take care of a child; best of references given. Call at No. 22 West 60th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY OR MONTH, on reasonable terms; would like to go in the country; can cut, fit, and trim in the latest style; has her own sewing machine; best of reference. Call at No. 278 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work, take care children, wait and tend, and be useful, for City or country, for small wages; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good references; City or country. Call at No. 57 West 18th st., in the rear.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT woman who has had many years' experience with the best of families; is a most tasteful hair-dresser and a good seamstress; is highly respectable, and can furnish the best of testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., French Bureau.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL TO wash and iron plain pieces, or to wash in a hotel or large boarding house or restaurant; table-cloths, napkins, bed linen; and otherwise make herself useful. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; has three years' City reference; leaves on account of family going to Europe. Call at No. 215 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A lady going to Europe for a most excellent servant as first-class laundress and chamber-maid. Call at her present employer's, No. 22 West 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with the best of City references; is a good washer and ironer and fine finisher; gets up all kinds of fine washing. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A REAL FRENCH INFANT'S nurse, with the best of City reference; can take an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress, and speaks English. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NURSE and seamstress for grown children; cuts and fits, and sews on the machine; has good references, and lady in the City to be seen. Call or address Seamstress, No. 1,233 Broadway, in the French office.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF EXperience as monthly and invalid nurse; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY MARRIED WOMAN AS wet nurse; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City references. Call at No. 159 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address A. A., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A REspectable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamber-work; City or country; good references. Call at No. 224 17th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable girl as nurse and chamber-maid; no objections to the country; best City references. Call at No. 29 West 44th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, sewing with a family for the Summer months; accustomed to dress-making and machine-sewing. Address Lizzie Stuart, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant waitress who likes the country; the best of City and country references given as to character and capability. Can be seen at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies' and gentlemen's washing and ironing, and fluting, to take home, or go out by the day; best of reference given. Inquire at No. 443 East 13th st., rear house, first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHes to go out by the day or week; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call at No. 230 East 29th st., top floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take washing to her residence; has a nice clean place, with all conveniences for washing; fine washing and fluting done; best City reference. No. 62 East 41st st.

MALES.

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CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AS clerk, correspondent, or in any capacity in an office; has also a thorough knowledge of the French language; can furnish the very best City references. Address B. K., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STRICTLY temperate man; six years' best City reference from last place; any gentleman or lady needing such will not be disappointed; City or country. Call on or address P. K., No. 1,252 Broadway, in harness store, or Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN who understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is also a good plain gardener; will be found willing and obliging; best of City and country reference. Address C. S., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN. — BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; in City or country; first-class, sober, trustworthy young man; single; experienced; accustomed City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening and keeping lawn and roads in order; can milk; not afraid to work; will make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Address Wilson, No. 15 John st., in the store, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class young man who is willing to go for moderate wages; is of sober, industrious habits, and thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging, and is a most reliable driver. Address J., box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN UNMARried Protestant; thoroughly acquainted with his duties; perfectly willing, civil, and obliging; three years' satisfactory City references; City or country. Address W., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable, or W., No. 6 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address L. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STEWARD OR WAITER.—BY A COLORED man as first-class steward or head waiter in a good hotel; understands hotel in every particular; good references. Call or address No. 26 West 23d st., present employer's.

WAITER—LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG French married couple, in a private family, the man as waiter and the wife as lady's maid; have five years' City references from last employer; no objection to the country. Address P. N. S., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY SIXTEEN years old; is a good writer, and resides with his parents. Call at or address No. 102 Cedar st.

HELP WANTED.

COACHMAN WANTED—APPLY TO W. J. SYMS, No. 183 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR PHILADELPHIA, A FIRST-CLASS cook; white; good references required. Apply at No. 23 Clarendon Hotel, for two days.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 182 Grand street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of July, 1875.
jy10-law6mS* S. V. R. CRUGER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE P. MONTANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. H. & B. F. Watson, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of June, 1875.
J. H. & B. F. WATSON,
Proctors for Administrator, No. 291 Broadway,
jy3-law6mS* New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in Jauncey court, No. 39 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1875.
THOMAS DENNY,
Administrator of Thomas Denny, deceased.
my29-law6mSa

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROB-ERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. E. Simmons, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
DOLLY H. SMITH, } Executrix and Exec-
JOSEPH M. WARD, } tors of James Smith,
J. E. SIMMONS, } deceased.
my22-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.
MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.
my8-law6mS* RUTH ANN WALLACE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty fourth day of February, 1875.
JAMES W. GERARD, }
JAMES THOMSON, } Executors.
f27-law6mS JAMES N. PLATT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.
THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN,
f20-law6mS. his attorney in fact.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.
THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.
By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.
CHARLES COUDERT, Jr., Administrator.
jan30-law6mS*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUIS GARCIA, plaintiff, vs. INEZ H. DE L. GARCIA, defendant. Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 132 Nassau street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 8, 1875. JOHN S. WASHBURN.
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the eighth day of July, 1875.
JOHN S. WASHBURN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

IF ANN McCABE, WHO ARRIVED FROM Ireland in steamer Atlas on Sunday, is in New-York, send her address to No. 121 Cooper st., Camden, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BY A WIDOW LADY, MOTHER OF SIX children, a POCKET-BOOK containing $6 and a bureau key in the *Times* Up-town Office. Finder will please leave it at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CARPETS, &C.

MATTINGS! MATTINGS!—CLOSING OUT our stock of Mattings at low prices.
ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

BATHS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, 12 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av.

FINANCIAL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,

UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Whereas, in a certain action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke, Charlemagne Tower, J. Fraley Smith, Theodore Hosmer, William S. Lane, and William A. Griswold are complainants, (together with Charles D. Drake, John R. Wheat, and Ellen Meline, who have been admitted as complainants therein,) and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, the said court did make and enter a certain decree on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. And, whereas, by said decree the court did order, adjudge, and decree that all the right, title, interest, claim, estate or demand whatsoever, which the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" has, or may at any time hereafter acquire or become in any way entitled to, of, in, and to all the lands and sections of land situate, lying, and being on either side of the railroad of said company, and the branch thereof, as the same may be finally located and constructed in accordance with the said acts of Congress and the supplements thereto, in or through the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Oregon, and the United States Territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, making in the aggregate about sixty millions of acres of land, more or less, and also all the right of way and railroad and branches thereof authorized by the said act of Congress and the acts and resolutions supplementary thereto, constructed and to be constructed, under the said act in the said States and Territories and all engines, cars, and rolling-stock which the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" may have at any time placed upon the said railroad for the use and operation thereof, together with all the rights, liberties, franchises, including the franchise to be a corporation, and property of every description, to the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," belonging or in anywise appertaining to the said railroad under or by virtue of the said acts and resolutions of the Congress of the United States, with all accessions thereto at the time of the sale thereof (except the lands and land grants which are therein specially provided for) be sold in one entire parcel, as an *entirety*, under direction of Oliver Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Esqs., as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom-house in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and that upon confirmation of such sale by the court, and receiving the purchase money therefor, the said Masters shall convey the same by good and sufficient conveyances to the purchaser or purchasers, and such sale and conveyances so made shall convey all the right, title, estate, interest, and property of the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," in and to the said railroad, premises, franchises, and property above mentioned and described to the said purchaser or purchasers, in fee simple forever, and shall be a perpetual bar, both in law and equity against the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" and its successors and assigns, and against all and every person claiming or to claim the said premises or any part thereof under them forever, and against each and every the defendants in this action; and the said defendants shall be forever foreclosed from all equity of redemption in said premises and every part of the same.

And that at the sale of the property of said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" of its railroad, equipments, appurtenances, the said Jay Cooke and Charlemagne Tower, their successors, or successor in said trust, *as Trustees*, may bid for and purchase, or cause to be bid for and purchased, the property so sold, in behalf of all the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage or deed of trust, and then outstanding in the proportion of the respective interests of such bondholders.

And whereas by the said decree the court did order, adjudge, and decree that at the time of said sale of railroad and equipments as aforesaid the purchaser or purchasers shall pay to said Masters the sum of at least one hundred thousand dollars in cash as part payment, to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale; and within sixty days thereafter or on final confirmation of said sale by this court, and at the delivery of the deeds therefor, the balance in cash; provided, however, that in the payment of such balance, first mortgage bonds, which may have been sanctioned by the court, may be taken as cash, each bond in such case to be taken only for such an amount as would equal the dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the said decree.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the said decree we, the undersigned, the Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will sell at public auction, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of New-York, on the first Monday of August, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the above described property, (except the lands and land grants which are in said decree specially provided for,) in one parcel as an *entirety* under the terms and conditions of sale as above prescribed by said decree.

OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

FRED'K A. LANE,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.

NOTE.—Lest some misunderstanding as to the above notice of sale may arise, the Master Commissioners hereby further state that the land grant of all lands, other than those situated on the completed portions of the road, was intended to be included in the sale, and said land grant will be sold with the road as one of its franchises.

OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

NOTE.—On the 6th day of July, 1875, the above decree was duly amended as of the 12th day of May, 1875, nunc pro tunc, by striking out sections "Third," "Sixth," and "Seventh" thereof, and by providing that the amounts secondly, fourthly, and fifthly, to be paid under the said decree, shall not exceed the sums of $15,000 in the aggregate, $10,000 in the aggregate, and $100,000 in the aggregate respectively, by striking out the eighth clause of said decree, and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Eighth—"To the payment of such of the first mortgage bonds as may be reported by the Master in this cause, as appearing by the said company's books of coupon and registered bonds and the bond ledger of the Trustees, to have been bona fide issued, and to be now outstanding and unpaid, and the interest warrants and coupons which may so appear to be due and owing as aforesaid, upon such bonds as may have been bona fide issued, and to the payment of whatever balance may so appear and be found to be due on the coupons or interest warrants of the said bonds which fell due prior to said first January, 1874, when the general default on the interest warrants or coupons of said bonds took place, as hereinbefore mentioned."

And also by certain verbal amendments directed to be made in other parts of the said decree, as by reference to the order amending said decree, filed on the sixth day of July, 1875, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, will more fully and at large appear.

OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

REMOVAL.

James G. King's Sons

HAVE REMOVED

FROM 31 NASSAU ST.

TO THEIR OLD OFFICES,

Nos. 51 and 53 William st.,

CORNER OF PINE.

PROPOSALS FOR CHICAGO, BURLING-TON AND QUINCY RAILROAD BONDS, amounting to $462,000, dated June 1, 1875, payable in twenty years in Boston, with interest semi-annually at the rate of five per cent. per annum, will be opened by the undersigned on THURSDAY, 15th July, at noon, and will be awarded to the highest bidders, reserving to the company the right to reject all bids, if unsatisfactory.

Alternative bids for an equivalent amount in Sterling, for the same amount of bonds, payable principal and interest in London, will at the same time be received and considered as above.

For the security of the above bonds an equal amount of the eight per cent. bonds of the Albia, Knoxville and Des Moines Railroad Company, secured by a first mortgage on the Albia and Knoxville Division of said road, which has been leased to the C., B. & Q., will be deposited with the New-England Trust Company, as Trustees, which Trustees are to apply the whole difference of interest between the five per cent. and eight per cent. bonds to buying, upon public proposals, and canceling the said five per cent. bonds.

This sinking fund should, by the tables, absorb the whole issue of $462,000 of bonds in less than twenty years, if the holders are willing to sell at par and interest, and as it will thus steadily appreciate the value of the bonds from year to year, it ought to make them a very advantageous investment to Trustees and others who seek a safe and moderate rate of interest with an improving capital.

Payments to be made on 20th July, and the remainder in three installments, one fourth July 20, on the 20th of each succeeding month; or by giving notice at the time of paying the first installment, they may be anticipated at the rate of five per cent. per annum discount.

By order of the board.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman.
BOSTON, June 23, 1875.

OSWEGO CITY

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

ROLLINS BROS. & CO.,

BANKERS,

NEW-YORK.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLD-ERS NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The United States Circuit Court have appointed July 13 next, as the time when they will enter a decree of foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged premises. Such of you who wish to participate in the benefits of the purchase are requested to send your bonds at once to N. A. COWDREY, Secretary, No. 25 William st., of whom you can procure all desired information. We now have deposited with us over $2,700,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds at their face value. We believe we represent half of the whole mortgage.
C. N. JORDAN,
F. P. JAMES,
JOHN P. CROSBY,
HENRY AMY,
EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORT-GAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, Jr., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

"$160,000"

Made in Two Months. A Wall Street Operation. The Banking-house of Alexander Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall St., who deal in Stock Privileges, have paid this enormous sum to their Customers during this short space of time. Some persons have made as high as $6,000 from only $100 originally invested, and many have made $1,000 and over from only $50.

"They also issue a weekly report of the condition of affairs in Wall st., which they are glad to mail free, for one year, to any one who desires and contemplates speculating. Send for it."—*Evening Mail, N. Y.*

Boston *Daily News* says:

"Messrs. Alexander Frothingham & Co. will furnish to those desiring to invest in Wall st. explanatory circulars containing detailed statements and quotations, and many 'points' of great value to the uninitiated. Their office is at No. 12 Wall st., New-York City."

Albany *Evening Post* says:

"They offer facilities for controlling shares in the stock market more liberal than can be found at any other house in the street. A deposit of $50 will enable a person to control fifty shares of any stock valued at $5,000 for thirty days. A larger deposit will of course allow you to control a larger number of shares. A deposit of $1,000 will control one thousand shares, valued at $100,000, for thirty days. This arrangement enables a person of small capital to control a very large business; so that the man of energy is at once put on a level with the man of wealth."

Address ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,

GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE

Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per Cent., a limited amount of the bonds of the LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, due in 1900, bearing Seven per Cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon 25,000 acres of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania.

Each bond is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, with the assent of its stockholders, and by virtue of a special act of the Legislature, a sinking fund of ten cents for every ton of coal mined is provided for the redemption of the bonds. For the remaining bonds, about 200 only, apply to

BABCOCK, BROS. & CO., 50 Wall st.
Or to G. G. HAVEN & CO., 17 Wall st.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT STATE MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
of
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Mr. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
will be continued in TO-MORROW'S edition of THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has the largest circulation of any respectable Sunday journal in the United States, and is THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE J. WHITNEY, AS surviving Trustee for the bondholders of the Rochester Water-Works Company, against the ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY, the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, and others.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above entitled action, at a term of this court held at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in and for the County of Monroe, on the 29th day of May, 1872, and entered in the office of the Clerk of said county on the 15th day of June, 1872, and of the judgments of the General Term of this court, and of the Court of Appeals, in affirmance thereof, and of the order of this court, made June 3, 1875, appointing me Referee in the above action in the place of Edward A. Raymond, deceased, with the same powers and duties that were granted to and imposed upon the said Edward A. Raymond, by said judgment of foreclosure and sale, I, Daniel B. Beach, the Referee, authorized and appointed by the aforesaid judgments and order, to ascertain the amounts and the holders of the bonds of the defendant, the Rochester Water-Works Company, issued on or about the first day of March, 1867, and of the coupons thereon, which are now outstanding, and which bonds and coupons are secured by a mortgage from the said The Rochester Water-Works Company to the plaintiff and George H. Mumford, dated April 8, 1867, the foreclosure and sale whereof has been decreed by the judgments aforesaid, and who are entitled to share in the proceeds of the sale therein ordered and the amounts due and to become due thereon, and report the same to this court;

Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of the said bonds or any of the coupons thereof, that they are, pursuant to the provisions of said judgments, hereby required to produce or have before me, as such Referee, at my office, No. 105 Powers' block, in the City of Rochester aforesaid, on the 25th day of August, 1875, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., the said bonds or coupons, and to make proof before me of their ownership thereof, and the amount due, owing, and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons respectively, for principal and interest. Also, that all persons not presenting or proving such bonds and coupons before me, as such Referee, within the time limited in this notice, will be precluded from sharing in the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises in said judgments decreed, and from any interest therein.—Dated June 8, 1875.
DANIEL B. BEACH, Referee.
COGSWELL & PERKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

St. Louis County
GOLD 6S.

PARK ISSUE, FOR SALE BY

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ALSO, OTHER A1
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF REORGANIZATION,
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY,
No. 96 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND-HOLD-ERS of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company who have not received plan for the re-organization of said Company, will please send in their names without delay to this office. On receiving the same, the necessary papers will immediately be mailed to their address.
C. A. WORTENDYKE,
Chairman Committee of Reorganization.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORT-GAGE bonds of the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad Company: Proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of Tuesday, 20th inst., at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall st., New-York, for the sale to him of the whole or any part of $18,000 principal of said bonds for the purpose of the sinking fund.
ROBERT BAYARD, Acting Trustee.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAIL-ROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, bought and sold by HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORT-GAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale of the whole or any part of $40,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the C. C. & I. Co., at this office.
JAMES BROWN, }
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK. }

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie; $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.
SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Dry Dock Savings Bank,

No. 341 East 4th St.

Six per Cent. Interest

paid on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Bond st. and Bowery.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, July 19, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before July 10, date interest from July 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the thirtieth Interest Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum is now payable on all sums remaining in bank July 1, 1875, for the number of calendar months the same have been on deposit.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and entitled to interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before SATURDAY, July 10, will bear interest July 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 AND 3 THIRD AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

INTEREST to July 1, 1875, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after July 14, or, if not called for, the same draws interest from July 1, and will be entered in depositors' book, at any time after the 14th.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10, 1875, (and no later,) will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Trustees,
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice-President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH AV. JULY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, }
J. HARSEN RHOADES. } Secretaries.

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UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. will be payable on and after July 19. Deposits on or before July 10 will bear interest from July 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 301 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS.

The usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JULY will be paid on and after JULY 20.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, President.
HENRY BERRY, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING, No. 1 CENTRE ST.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

July interest, 1875.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on and after July 21. Bank open from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Books in German, French, and English.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily; also, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 19.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 247 Greenwich st., corner Park place.

The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after July 19, 1875. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1. By order of the Trustees. S. BROADWELL, President.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge sts.

Money deposited on or before July 10 (the time limited by law) will draw interest from July 1.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND AT THE rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM has been declared, and will be credited DEPOSITORS July 1, 1875, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months and the three months ending June 30, payable on and after the third Monday in July. Interest not called for will remain as a DEPOSIT, drawing interest from July 1. Money deposited on or before July 10, (the time limited by law,) will be entitled to interest from July 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1875.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY,
TRENTON, N. J., June 19, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIdend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share will be paid at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and at No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia, on and after the 10th day of July next. Books will be opened for transfer on July 1.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1875.

OFFICE CITIZEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON the capital stock, also an interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the reserved fund, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the company.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

New-York and Yonkers Fire Ins. Co.,
NO. 100 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE per cent., payable July 1.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
(ESTABLISHED 1787.)
OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL ST.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1875; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable at the same time.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, July 1, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1, 1875, payable on and after July 19, 1875.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital $1,000,000 00
Cash Assets 1,952,835 09

No. 179 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. was declared, payable on demand. JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 167 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS $235,000

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY CORNER RECTOR ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.
JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1875 .... 4.7,373 86

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1875. P. NOTMAN,
Vice President and Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 11 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 P. M., and reopened July 16. THEO. F. WOOD,
Assistant Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY WILL pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 15th of July next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

Stockholders residing in Jefferson County can receive their dividends at the Watertown office. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to day of payment. MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

OFFICE OF PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. for the three months ending 30th June, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 16th inst.
W. I. EMMET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. was declared, payable on and after July 14.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 2d day of August next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 106 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent. is payable on demand at this office.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Howard Insurance Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED.. July 14 | SCYTHIA...WED.. July 28
ALGERIA...WED.. July 21 | CHINA.......SAT.. July 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.......Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.......Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Aug. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.......Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, or Glasgow, $28, currency.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.......Thursday, July 22, 8 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, July 10, 10 A. M. | Erin, July 24, 9 A. M.
Spain, July 17, 3 P. M. | England, July 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.......July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO.......July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.......July 27, at noon.
NEVADA.......Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.......Aug. 10, at noon.
WISCONSIN.......Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.......July 10 | DONAU.......July 24
MOSEL.......July 17 | MAIN.......July 31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.......$100 gold.
Second cabin.......60 gold.
Steerage.......30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ.....SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS.......SATURDAY, July 24
PEREIRE, DANRE.......SATURDAY, Aug. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, July 10, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION.......Saturday, July 10
GULF STREAM.......Wednesday, July 14

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.......$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.......22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.......20 00
First-class to Albany.......20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.......Tuesday, July 13
CUBA.......Thursday, July 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK...(via Nassau) Thursday, July 22

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.......Tuesday, July 13

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.......TUESDAY, July 20
CRESCENT CITY.......THURSDAY, July 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall.

COLON.......July 15

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.......Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC.......SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.......SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC.......SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.......SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*ABBOTSFORD....July 8 | *KENILWORTH....July 29
OHIO.......July 15 | PENNSYLVANIA....Aug. 5
ILLINOIS.......July 22 | INDIANA.......Aug. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New-York.	
VADERLAND	July 8	SWITZERLAND	July 20
NEDERLAND	July 31	STATE OF NEVADA	Aug. 13

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New-York.	
NEDERLAND	July 8	STATE OF NEVADA	July 20
VADERLAND	Aug. 1	SWITZERLAND	Aug. 13

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ANDES.......July 10
ATLAS.......July 27

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ALPS.......July 14
CLARIBEL.......Aug. 3

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

COLOMBO....Sat. July 10 | HINDOO.......To follow
NAVARINO, to follow July 24 | OTHELLO.......To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ANCHOR LINE. • CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA.......Sails Saturday, July 10, 11 A. M.
ELYSIA.......Sails Saturday, July 17, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION

of

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Mr. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
will be continued in TO-MORROW'S edition of THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has the largest circulation of any respectable Sunday journal in the United States, and is THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train.

From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M.

SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M. Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

CHARLES P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent, Long Branch, N. J.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Mattawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Mattawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.; 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

THE SUNDAY EDITION

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Mr. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
will be continued in TO-MORROW'S edition of THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has the largest circulation of any respectable Sunday journal in the United States, and is THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 8th..	7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 8th..	12:00 M.
Friday, 9th....	8:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th....	12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 10th.	9:00 A. M.	Saturday, 10th.	1:00 P. M.
Sunday, 11th...	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 11th...	2:00 P. M.
Monday, 12th...	10:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th...	2:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 13th..	11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 13th..	3:30 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 2d......	8:00 A. M.	Friday, 2d......	3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d....	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th....	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th....	3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th.	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th.	12:00 M.	Thursday, 8th...	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th...	12:00 M.	Friday, 9th.....	7:30 A. M.
Friday, 9th.....	1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th..	7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th..	1:30 P. M.		

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT,

COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA REGATTA

VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

On and after July 13 enlarged accommodations will be offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line steamers by the addition of another large and elegant steamer to those now running from this City to Albany and Saratoga, so as to offer staterooms and superior comforts to the thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting the Springs in time for the Regatta on Saratoga Lake. The steamer ST. JOHN has been expensively decorated and improved with special reference to this occasion. A great reduction in excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, Round Lake and return, and to Albany and return, is now offered at the Company's office, Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON

STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:40 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

People's Line for Saratoga.

State-Rooms for All.

Two Steamers on Tuesday Evening, July 13.

Special Excursion to Saratoga Regatta.

The elegant steamer, DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, July 13, at 5 P. M., and the commodious and newly-decorated steamer, ST. JOHN, same evening, at 6 P. M.

Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, will be sold during the regatta and races in July and August; good until Sept. 1. To Albany and return, $3. To Saratoga and return, including railway fare from Albany, $5.

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LONG BRANCH RACES.

THIS SATURDAY, JULY 10,

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb palace steamer,
PLYMOUTH ROCK,

will leave for Sandy Hook, connecting with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad to the Race Course. Boat leaves Fall River Line Pier, foot of Murray st., North River, at 10 A. M.; foot of 23d st., North River, at 10:30; and Pier No. 8 North River at 11 o'clock. Returning, the boat will leave Sandy Hook on the arrival of the train that leaves the Race Course immediately at the termination of the last race.

TICKETS for the round trip to the Race Course, via boat and rail.......$1 75
TICKETS for the round trip, including admission to the race track.......2 00
TICKETS to Long Branch, via rail and boat and RETURN.......1 50
TICKETS (single) to LONG BRANCH or Race Course.......1 00
TICKETS to Sandy Hook and return by boat.......1 00

All the great musical attractions, including GILMORE'S BAND, MADRIGAL BOYS, SET OF CHURCH CHIMES, MOZART GLEE CLUB, &c. Refreshments at reasonable rates.

GRAND AFTERNOON TRIP

By the superb steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON

to Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean. Leaving foot of 23d st., North River, at 3 o'clock, and foot of Murray st., North River, (Fall River Line pier,) at 3:30. Returning will reach the City about 8 o'clock.

All the great musical attractions.

Tickets, (round trip,) $1. Children half price.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION

By the PLYMOUTH ROCK,

up the HUDSON as far as WEST POINT, stopping at IONA ISLAND two hours.

The steamer will leave the foot of Murray st., North River, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 9 A. M., and the foot of 23d st., North River, at 9:30 A. M., returning before dark.

ALL THE GREAT MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

TICKETS for the round trip, $1.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address S. P. KITTLE, No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF,

GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glen Wood. The elegant steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck Slip,) on SUNDAY, July 11, at 9 A. M.; 9th st., 9:05, and 33d st., East River, at 9:15 for the above landings, and returning to the City about 6 P. M. Dinner and refreshments on board.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, (with new boiler,) and others; barges Republic, Chicago, Baldwin, Caledonia, and Anna. Eaglewood, Oriental, Excelsior, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry; open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS HAVING surplus stocks of any description of goods will find it to their advantage to address the undersigned; unexceptionable references. JARDINE & CO., No. 18 St. Sacrament st., Montreal, Canada.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.—A full assortment of Summer goods, lap dusters, linen sheets, &c. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.

IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.

NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

This house is now open for the reception of guests; the proprietor has secured two elegant cottages known as the "Villa" and "Kathrina Cottage," in which suites of rooms suitable for families can be had; gas, water, bath-rooms, &c., in both cottages and hotel.
C. DE LA VERGNE, Proprietor.

FRANKLIN, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Forty-five minutes from New-York, healthy location, beautiful situation, large house, fine airy rooms, extensive piazza, croquet and play grounds; everything kept in first-class order; excellent table; plenty of ice, in fact everything appertaining to home comforts. Accommodations for gentleman and wife; also for three or four single gentlemen. For particulars inquire of W. H. WHITFORD, firm Carhart, Whitford & Co., Broadway, corner Canal st., or address J. S. VAN RIPER, as above.

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THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE.

(152d st.,) CARMANSVILLE ON THE HUDSON.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
AT REASONABLE RATES.

Elevated; connects with Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av.
S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

CASCADE HOTEL.

At Highland Falls, one and a half miles below West Point, on the Hudson. House and furniture new. Location very attractive. Furnished cottage, containing six rooms, to let for the season, at $250. Address as above, or E. J. KILBOURNE, Westmoreland Hotel, Union square.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. Madison County, N. Y. Fine large hotel and family cottages now open. Route via New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango Station. Good fare, moderate charges, and mineral waters of wonderful curative power. JAMES SYKES, Proprietor.

WEBSTER HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—A private boarding-house, now open; large house and rooms, well ventilated; bath-room with hot and cold water; board first-class, $8 to $10 per week; good stabling for horses. Apply to WM. V. WEBSTER, No. 341 East 4th st., or address J. B. WEBSTER, Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.,
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND.—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

WEST POINT HOTEL,

WEST POINT, N. Y., ON THE PARADE GROUND,
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

ANY GENTLEMAN WHOSE FAMILY INTENDS passing a few weeks at Newport, and desires strictly first-class accommodations in a desirable locality, with an excellent table, can hear of such a place by addressing Mr. J. H. HEWSON, of Hewson, Kilbreth & Co., Bankers, No. 11 Broad st.

LONG BRANCH TOWER COTTAGE, IN FULL view of ocean, next Metropolitan Hotel; pleasant rooms; liberal board; terms moderate; also stable accommodations; references. Apply on premises or No. 51 West 36th st.

MANOR HOUSE, LARCHMONT MANOR STATION—Forty-nine minutes by New-Haven Railroad; now open for the season; terms reasonable; excellent bathing, boating, and fishing. Apply as above. Stabling furnished.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.

Superior accommodations; four counters to let; suitable for fancy goods.
CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

NORWOOD HOTEL—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.
Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

THE SEA BREEZE HOUSE, WEST TISBURY, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., is again open to Summer boarders.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

HAVE JUST ISSUED:

THE MYSTERY; OR, PLATONIC LOVE. A Novel. By GEORGE S. CROSBY. With Illustrations. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 75.

THE ROMANCE OF NATURAL HISTORY. By PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, F. R. S. With twelve full-page Illustrations. New Edition. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50.

A thoroughly interesting, valuable, and instructive volume.

OUR CHILDREN IN HEAVEN. By WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE, M. D., author of "The Sexes: Here and Hereafter," "In Both Worlds," "The Other Life," &c. New Edition. 16mo. Fine cloth. $1 25.

It is written in the most devout spirit, and will interest even those who reject its doctrines.—*Buffalo Express.*

⁂ For sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of the price, by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN LAW REVIEW,

FOR JULY, 1875.
CONTENTS:

The Laws of Warfare.—Admiralty Liens of Material-Men.—The Supreme Court.—Lobbying at Washington.—Digest of the English Law Reports.—Selected Digest of State Reports.—Book Notices.—List of Law Books Published in England and America since April 1875.—Summary of Events.—Index to Vol. IX.—Table of Reports.—Table of Cases.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK NEWHERR and ADOLPHUS HOFFSTADT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, s.s. Adolphus Hoffstadt, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts; and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the second day of August, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 28th June, 1875.
jy10-law3wS* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FILES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John Files, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, 1875, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy3-law3wS*

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., off Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—Two large, square rooms; all modern conveniences; terms low for the Summer; homelike; neatly kept.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Choice of large and single rooms, with or without board; house strictly first class; transient guests accommodated.

NO. 132 EAST 57TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 4TH AVS.—Two large rooms, with board, till October; three hall rooms for the Summer, or permanently; references.

NO. 28 WEST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with or without first-class board; terms moderate; references.

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COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, within thirty miles of New-York, on Harlem, Hudson River, or New-Haven Railroad, for family consisting of husband and wife, four children, nurse, and driver; stable room required. Reply, stating particulars and price. T. M., in Paper Warehouse, No. 77 Duane st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE at Sag Harbor, Long Island, on Gardiner's Bay; ten minutes' walk from depot and steam-boat landing, with fine bathing, boating, and fishing; pleasant rooms, good table; terms reasonable. Address or apply to WALTER S. HICKS, Nos. 157 and 159 Hester st., New-York, or No. 283 State st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR THE SOUND: LARGE, elegant private house; beautiful location, elevated, shady, retired; wide halls, large parlors, fine rooms, modern conveniences; house, rooms, table unsurpassed; 1 hour and 20 minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad; highest references. Box No. 12, Darien, Conn.

WANTED—BY A LADY FROM EUROPE, BOARD in a suburb of New-York, for herself and young child, in return for instruction in French, German, drawing or music. Address A. B., care of C. Burr, Esq., West Hoboken, N. J.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.—ON THE NEW-York and New-Haven Railroad, one hour from New-York, board in a first-class house for ten or twelve adults; no children; terms, $2 per day. Address Box No. 49 Greenwich Post Office.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE—IN A PLEASANT locality, near the Catskill Mountains, twenty miles from Catskill. WM. BORTHWICK, Cornwallville, Greene County, N. Y.

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INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.

Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)

T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.

Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855.
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid Schools and Families wanting Teachers;
To represent Teachers seeking positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
TWENTY years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.*

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

MISS THOMSON'S

ELEGANT
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 22 YORK PLACE,
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.

Boarding and Day School; Latin, English, and French. French is the language of the family, Mme. D'Hervilly. Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

THE SUNDAY EDITION

of

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Mr. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
will be continued in TO-MORROW'S edition of THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has the largest circulation of any respectable Sunday journal in the United States, and is THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,

WORCESTER, MASS.,

Prepares young men for commercial, literary, and scientific pursuits. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared and advanced students. It has also superior advantages for the best instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 8.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—NO EXTRAS—Media Academy for boys; twelve miles from Philadelphia; ten instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY. Location unsurpassed. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOTH sexes. Address EMILY J. LEONARD, Meriden, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VAcancies in Schools and Academies. *Mutual Introducing Plan* in every State; salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIVE YOUNG WOMen graduates of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, who have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and are prepared to teach English, French, German, Latin, music. Address ALONZO FLACK, President, Claverack, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

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WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

S. N. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.,

Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 50,000 SPLENDID piano-fortes at less than half price. Dealers, buy your pianos direct from factory, 35th st. and 10th av., and save half your money.

AMUSEMENTS.

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GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE.......Director.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,

who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.

Change of programme every night.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE. MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, July 10, at 8.

OVERTURE, "Mirelle".......Gounod
WALTZ, "Soldier's Dances".......Lanner
RHAPSODIE, "Evening".......Raff
TURKISH MARCH, "Ruins of Athens".......Beethoven
BALLET MUSIC, "Rienzi".......Wagner
OVERTURE, "Sakuntala".......Goldmark
ROMANZE, horn quartet and orchestra....Dudley Buck
POLONAISE, "Struensee".......Meyerbeer
HUNGARIAN SUITE.......Hoffman
OVERTURE, "William Tell".......Rossini
PARAPHRASE, "Loreley,".......Nesvadba
WALTZ, "Koenigslieder".......Strauss
GALOP, "L'Adieu".......Dietrich

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST AND BROADWAY.

COOLEST THEATRE. VENTILATION PERFECT.
POPULAR PRICES.

Eighth Week and Crowning Success of ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

The great sensation, GIROFLE GIROFLA.

Introducing the Cousins and Grisettes in Act II. Also the famous dansante de la vie Parisienne in Act III., by ladies not surpassed for Grace or Beauty.

EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

NEW ATTRACTIONS AT BARNES' TROPICAL GARDEN,

Nos. 116 to 120 East 14th st., opposite the Academy of Music.

NEW ARRIVALS from MEXICO and the WEST INDIES. Also, large Australian Tree Ferns, African Palms, and a large collection of rare and valuable plants from all parts of the tropics. Exhibition open daily from 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.......Manager.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the alterations and repairs of Grammar School No. 12, in said ward. GEORGE G. HALLOCK, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the same place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing and painting Grammar School No. 8, in said ward.
CHARLES H. HOUSLEY, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the same place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 4 and Primary School No. 20, in said ward. FREDERICK HOLSTEN, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward at the same place, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar School No. 20, in said ward.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the same place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairing and other work at Grammar Schools Nos. 6, 39, and 54, in said ward. GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the same place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for alterations, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 63 and 65 in said ward. MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 13th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the alterations and repairs of Primary School No. 22, in said ward. R. A. BARRY, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the same place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 50, and for furniture for Grammar School No. 40, in said ward.
JOHN F. TROW, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the same place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing Grammar Schools Nos. 18 and 53, in said ward.
JULIUS KATZENBERG, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the same place, and until 3:30 o'clock, P. M. on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 23 and 24, in said ward.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the same place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairs and other work at Grammar School No. 17, and for alterations to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 58, in said ward. JOEL W. MASON, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the same place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for furniture for Grammar School No. 32, and for repairs, &c., to Primary School No. 27, in said ward.
H. D. RANNEY, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twentieth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 29, 1875.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by and under Chapter 326 of the laws of 1874, entitled, "An Act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will receive sealed bids or proposals at their office in the First Ward of Long Island City, on Vernon av., near Flushing st., as follows:

For abutments, retaining and supporting walls, and piers, until WEDNESDAY, July 14, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For bridge over Dutch Kills Creek, until FRIDAY, July 16, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For crosswalks, and for paving, curbing, guttering, and flagging, until FRIDAY, July 23, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The bids or proposals so received will be publicly opened and read at the place and times above mentioned respectively.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished on application at the Commissioners' office, on and after the 4th inst.

Dated, Improvement District, in Long Island City July 2, 1875.

PETER G. VAN ALST,
H. S. ANABLE,
R. M. C. GRAHAM,
WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN,
Commissioners.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S

ICE CREAM.

PRICE LIST:

To retailers and Church Fairs.......25c. per quart.
To families and boarding-houses taking four quarts or more.......30c. per quart.
All under four quarts.......35c. per quart.

Ice cream shipped by any of the railroads or steamboats.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.

REMOVALS.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of *The Scalpel*, has removed his private hospital to Madison av., one square from Central Park. Spacious single and communicating apartments for nurses and every comfort are provided. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the bladder, (stone removed by lithotrity,) (stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, and the more obscure diseases of the abdominal organs. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10; 2 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 29 5th av.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

QUARANTINE AND EMIGRATION.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION—A THOROUGH INQUIRY TO BE MADE—THE COMMITTEE'S OPENING PLANS.

During the last session of the Legislature a committee of the Assembly was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Emigration and Quarantine Commissions and the Department of the Health Office, and report thereon to the next Legislature. The committee, as originally appointed, consisted of Messrs. G. W. Schuyler, of Tompkins County; Louis C. Waehner of New-York; F. W. Vosburgh, Albany; Thomas G. Alvord, Onondaga, and J. W. Gedney, of New-York, but subsequently, on motion of Mr. Schuyler, the Speaker, Jeremiah McGuire, was added to the committee, thus making it consist of four Democrats and two Republicans, the latter being Messrs. Alvord and Gedney. Precisely the object for which this committee has been raised, (and in its *personnel* it is a strong one,) is not so easy to understand. The developments of last Winter before the Legislature showed that the Emigration Commission was a fearfully mismanaged concern, and that its affairs were at least incompetently, if not corruptly, administered. The legislation which was attempted in its behalf failed of accomplishment, notwithstanding it was urged by John Kelly, and that its object was to give Tammany Hall complete control of the patronage of the board. As to the Quarantine Commission it is not generally believed that that board has been of much consequence politically, or that it has been corrupt in its management. And the last subject is the Health Officer's Department. This is beyond question, so far as its emoluments are concerned, the richest office in the gift of the State, and the power wielded by this officer over the commercial interests of the port is almost limitless, in his discretion as the guardian of the health of the port and indirectly of the whole City. It is conceded that without any stretching of his authority, the Health Officer can collect $75,000 to $100,000 a year in fees, and it is reported on good authority, that there have been incumbents of the office in the past ten years, who have made it pay them $200,000 a year. The great subjects of complaint in the past, under Drs. Swinburne and Carnochan, were in relation to the compulsory lighterage of cargoes, the transportation of passengers to this City from vessels detained in the Bay, and the fees charged for fumigation of vessels—$25 being charged generally for the service—where, in thousands of cases, it was wholly unnecessary, fumigation of vessels being purely at the dictum of the Health Officer.

The committee, all of the members being present, met yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, and organized by the election of Mr. McGuire as Chairman. The course of procedure was then discussed informally in executive session, and the committee decided to meet again at 10 o'clock this morning. They also directed notification to be given to the Quarantine Commission and the Health Officer to hold themselves in readiness for appearance, and the Board of Emigration was notified to produce certain books at the session this morning. The committee have also forwarded a request to the State Controller for transcripts of certain accounts of expenditure by the Quarantine Board and Health Officer. When the committee adjourns to-day it will adjourn to reassemble on Monday, and will in all probability then continue to hold daily sessions for several weeks as four of its members reside in the interior of the State, and will be desirous of avoiding the inconvenience of very frequent trips to the City.

THE RAILROADS.

AN ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE AGREEMENT RESPECTING RATES OF FARE.

Advices were received from Baltimore yesterday to the effect that the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, and Chicago Companies were still selling tickets to New-York at $15. This, so far as the Fort Wayne was concerned, was considered in Baltimore to be a violation of the terms of the agreement entered into between Presidents Scott and Garrett, the Fort Wayne road being one of the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Company. The explanation given was that if the Fort Wayne Road were to place the Chicago and New-York tickets at $18—the rate fixed by Scott and Garrett—the Lake Shore and Michigan Central Roads would do all the business, the rate being $3 less. The account went on to say that if the difference was not soon remedied, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad might bring its Chicago and New-York tickets down to $15, and thus the general war of fares might be commenced again. The fare above quoted, $15, is the regular rate at present between New York and Chicago, and has been ruling for some time. No matter what the agreement between Messrs. Scott and Garrett might be, it would have no effect in determining the rates charged between the two points mentioned, beyond their own lines and connections, as the Michigan Central and Erie Railways would not consent to an increase in the rates under existing circumstances. As before indicated in THE TIMES there are certain considerations involving the settlement of the equities of the time schedules of the roads still pending, and until these are satisfactorily adjusted there will be no increase in fares. This is confirmed by the action of the agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, at a meeting of railroad passenger agents held in Chicago on Thursday, who refused to consent to a proposed plan to raise the passenger rates to the East, stating that his road for the present would sell tickets on the basis of $15 to New York.

ACTION OF THE POLICE BOARD.

At the regular meeting of the Police Board, yesterday, Patrolmen William Ellard, Edward Maloney, Erastus R. Townsend, Louis Hirsch, and Henry J. McGonigle, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who, on the trial of Roundsman Reuben Ryders, swore that the Roundsman was not in a barber-shop at No. 36½ Greenwich street, during the time when Inspector McDermott swore he saw him there, were dismissed the department for false swearing, and Patrolman Timothy Harrigan, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was dismissed for violation of rules. A proposal for furnishing a new boiler for the Police boat Seneca for $4,900 was referred to the Finance Committee. On motion of Commissioner Smith the detailment of the Inspectors to the new Inspector's Districts was made as follows: Inspector George W. Dilks, First District; Inspector James McDermott, Second District; Inspector Thomas W. Thorne, Third District, and Inspector Frank C. Speight, Fourth District. The Policemen detailed daily at the offices of the New-York *Herald* and New-York *Daily News*, were, on motion of Commissioner Smith, remanded to post duty. A resolution offered by Commissioner Smith directed the Superintendent to report the names of patrolmen now on detailed duty who are physically capable of performing full patrol duty. Commissioner Smith, in offering the resolution, stated that he desired to replace the young and sturdy men now detailed in court squads, and at piers and ferries, by old members of the force who have honorable records and are physically unable to perform full patrol duty. A communication received from Capt. John H. McCullogh, in reference to the testimony of Mrs. Annie Small before the Legislative Committee, was referred to the Chief Clerk, Mr. Seth C. Hawley, who for some unknown reason refused to make it public. The communication, it is believed, denied that Capt. McCullogh informed Mrs. Small that every Police Captain would drive her out of the City if she testified before the Legislative Committee, and was corroborated by the affidavit of some person named Robinson, who, it is claimed, was present during the interview between Capt. McCullough and Mrs. Small, at the residence of the latter.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Gen. Shaler, President of the National Rifle Association, yesterday appointed the following committees in response to resolutions passed at the last monthly meeting of the National Rifle Association:

Committee on Buildings—Gen. M. T. McMahon, Treasurer, Chairman of the Finance Committee and Chairman of the Range Committee.

Committee on Reception of the American Team—Major Gen. Shaler, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Hon. D. W. Judd, Gen. Kilbourn Knox, Hon. N. P. Stanton, and Capt. W. C. Casey.

The last-named committee will hold its first meeting next Friday at 3 P. M.

THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARY.

Rev. Morris A. Tyng has accepted the invitation of the Orange Lodges to preach a sermon to the order on Sunday, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The members of the various Orange lodges will assemble at 3 o'clock at the headquarters of Derry Wall Lodge, No. 453 Fourth avenue, and march from there to the church. It is expected that 600 members will be present, but they will not wear their regalia. On Monday the lodges of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City will go to Alpine Grove, opposite Yonkers, on the Hudson, where the day will be appropriately celebrated.

THE USE OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Nolan called up Robert T. Boylan, a bartender, charged with felonious assault. Boylan, while on a drunken spree, stabbed Fanny Kobbe, of No. 54 Bleecker street, inflicting a serious wound on the arm, and a horrible-looking gash, four inches in length, on the left cheek. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence. William Packenham, a waiter, who on the 15th June assaulted James Driscoll, of No. 50 Stanton street, foreman of a gang of street-sweepers, striking him on the head with a slung-shot, inflicting an ugly wound, was indicted for felonious assault, and carrying concealed weapons. He pleaded guilty to the former offense and was remanded for sentence. A plumber named Neil Dennehy was placed on trial charged with brutally stabbing Charles Higgins, living at No. 528 Fifth avenue. Higgins swore that on the 30th of May, while walking on Forty-fifth street and Third avenue he was approached from behind by Dennehy, who stabbed him on the shoulder, and inflicted a second wound in the back of the neck, which left an ugly wound three inches long, and kept him confined to Bellevue Hospital for a week. John Burns, an eye-witness of the affray, produced by District Attorney Nolan, testified that he saw Dennehy strike Higgins on the back of the head, and the Police officer who made the arrest produced a sharp-pointed plumber's knife found on Dennehy's person after the affray. The prisoner, in his own behalf, swore that he was attacked with brickbats and stones by Higgins and his comrades, and drew the knife in self-defense. The jury found the prisoner guilty of a simple assault and battery, and he was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to one year in the Penitentiary.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. ECCLES.

HE IS HONORABLY ACQUITTED BY THE STOCK EXCHANGE—WITHDRAWAL OF THE SUIT.

The matter of the certified checks for $136,926 53, drawn by Mr. F. H. Eccles on the Mechanics' Banking Association, and made payable to the Third National Bank, was yesterday settled to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned, by the return of that gentleman. The whole trouble arose out of an attempt of a dishonest clerk to obtain possession of the large amount of gold deposited by Mr. Eccles in the Third National Bank. It seems that the young gentleman employed by Mr. Eccles as Cashier was absent on his annual vacation, and another person had been engaged to fill his place. This young man, who had been very highly recommended, was left in charge of his office by Mr. Eccles, who went to Canada on Saturday, and on Tuesday attempted to make use of the checks left in his care to withdraw the gold deposited in the Third National Bank. When told by Mr. Jordan, the Cashier, that he would give the money to Mr. Eccles only, he went away, leaving the checks in Mr. Jordan's hands, and did not return, and has not been heard of since. As Mr. Eccles was in Canada, the disappearance of the clerk and the closing of his office led to misunderstandings which finally culminated in the legal proceedings begun yesterday in the Supreme Court, by the Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association. The suit was withdrawn yesterday, an explanation of the mistake was given, and everything was amicably arranged. At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon Mr. John B. Norris, the Chairman of the Law Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange, of which Mr. Eccles is a member, reported from the rostrum that he had investigated the matter thoroughly in behalf of the Law Committee, and that he had found that their associate, Mr. Eccles, was entirely without blame in the matter, and that the trouble had occurred while he was out of the City. Some one was to blame, however, and the committee were endeavoring to find out who it was. The announcement made by Mr. Norris was received with applause.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

A THINLY ATTENDED PRAYER-MEETING—ASSISTANT PASTOR HALLIDAY IN THE CHAIR.

Plymouth Church prayer-meeting was but slimly attended last night. Mr. Beecher was absent, and the chair was occupied by Assistant Pastor Halliday. After prayer by Brother Hill, Mr. Halliday read the parable of the fruitful vine. He alluded to the widely-prevailing and alarming distress even among members of the Plymouth congregation, and instanced the case of one member, the father of seven children, who had been compelled to sell out a portion of his household effects in order to pay his month's rent. This distress, he said, meant that the vine that bore much fruit was purged in order that it might bring forth more fruit, and was applicable to them as a church as it was to them as a people. They had had cares individually as well as a church, and there had been many a tearful eye and sorrowful heart among the congregation during the past year because of the dealings of God with them as a congregation. He was, however, more fearful of their conduct under the chastising hand of God than of the chastisement itself. They had been placed under the pruning knife in order that they might bring forth more fruit. Would they do so? They ought to enter into the work of salvation with God and ask their Father in Heaven to co-operate with them in the great work. He thought that their trials would be productive of greater fruit-bearing in the future than there had been, and that they would see the fruits of the chastenings that were to come upon them in years to come.

Another talk by Dr. White, followed by the singing of a hymn, brought the meeting to a close.

REFUSAL TO REDUCE LOADER'S BAIL.

Yesterday morning Mr. Chapin, counsel for Joseph Loader, who is held for perjury to await the action of the Grand Jury, again made application before Justice Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Special Term, for the release of his client on bail. He stated that Loader could get bail for a moderate amount, but thought the sum of $5,000, which had been named by the District Attorney, might be reduced. Justice Gilbert said he understood from the newspapers that Mr. Chapin had made application the day previous to admit Loader to bail before Judge Reynolds. Mr. Chapin replied that no regular application had been made. A conversation took place in reference to the matter, he said, between himself and Judge Reynolds, in the presence of the District Attorney, when Judge Reynolds expressed a wish not to have anything to do with the case. District Attorney Britton said the prisoner had not yet been indicted, and that he would accept bail for $5,000. Justice Gilbert held that this was a reasonable sum, and refused to change it. Counsel said his client was unable to find security for that amount.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COLLISION.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN-RAILROAD }
COMPANY, Friday, July 9, 1875. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many of the newspaper reports of the recent disaster on the Southern Railroad of Long Island have tended to create the impression that the collision was directly due to the personal negligence of Mr. H. C. Poppenhusen, the General Manager. The reports upon the day after the accident charged him with having improperly interfered with the management of the western-bound train, upon which he chanced to be a passenger; but this statement has been positively denied under oath, before the Coroner's jury, by the conductor and engineer in charge of that train. He is now charged with having failed in his duty by neglecting to interfere and prevent the collision, but it is not obvious how any proper interference on his part could have had that result, and the inconsistency of the two charges shows an inclination to hold Mr. Poppenhusen responsible upon the sole ground that he was upon one of the colliding trains.

The question as to which of the colliding trains had the right of way at the time of collision is now before the Coroner's Jury, and I consider it improper for me to express an opinion upon it; but, while that investigation is in progress, and before the General Manager has had an opportunity of making his statement at the inquest, it seems manifestly unfair to cast upon him such a terrible responsibility, and in justice to him, I ask a suspension of public judgment until all the attainable facts of the case are fully developed.

It is not my purpose now to discuss the causes of the accident, or to meet any of the innumerable charges which have been brought by the press against the management of the road. I desire only to say that, as Vice President and counsel of the company, it has been my duty to investigate the circumstances of the collision; that I have done so carefully and conscientiously, and I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment the General Manager of the company is no more responsible for this accident than are the other officers of the company, and that whatever censure is visited upon him should fall equally upon his associates in the management.

E. B. HINSDALE, Vice President
of the Southern Railroad of Long Island.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION.

The Court of Errors and Appeals of New-Jersey has rendered a very important decision regarding the right of corporations to impose and collect local taxes on railroad property under the Tax law of 1873. The decision is final and is entirely in favor of the right of such local taxation and against the claim of the railroad companies for exemption. The tax of one per cent., authorized by the act of 1873, will now be paid by all the railroads in New-Jersey which have not already paid it. By this decision Jersey City will be made nearly $100,000 richer yearly, and Newark and others of the larger cities will reap their proportion.

SEARCHING FOR DROWNED BODIES.

Search is being made at Coney Island for the bodies of William Wroe, of No. 214 Franklin avenue, and Lewis Degan, of No. 18 Flatbush avenue, whose clothes were found in a bathing box at Coney Island on Thursday morning. The young men had been missing from their homes since the morning of the 5th. Justice Church, of Fort Hamilton, telegraphed to Police Head-quarters last evening that the body of a young man dressed in a bathing suit, and having a key numbered sixteen attached to the pantaloons, had just been found in the water near that place. A coat of arms was pricked with Indian ink on the right arm. It is supposed to be one of the young men drowned at Coney Island on Monday.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD.

The Directors of the New-York Elevated Railroad held a meeting yesterday to consider proposals sent in for building the new extension. Many bids for the work were received. No action was taken on them, but it is expected that a decision will be arrived at on Monday, when the contracts will be at once drawn up and signed, and the work proceeded with without delay.

THE TURF.

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY—THE BETTING ON THE EVENTS—TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The second meeting of the New-Jersey Jockey Club at Monmouth Park will begin to-day, with promise of a fair day's sport. There will be four races, the first being the Jersey Jockey Club purse of $700 for all ages, entrance money to second and third horses, mile heats, best three in five. In this there are Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, 114 pounds; Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s ch. c. Bigfellow, four years, 108 pounds, and John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, five years, 114 pounds. The second race is the Monmouth Sequel Stakes, for three-year-old colts and fillies, two miles; value $600, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay. There are eighteen nominations, and, as neither of McGrath's colts is engaged, a close race may be looked for. Four stables are announced to be represented at the post, viz.: P. Lorillard, who has the br. c. Vassal, by Vandal, out of Sadowa, by Jack Malone; also ch. f. Springlet, by imported Australian, out of Springbrook, by Lexington; M. H. Sanford, who has the b. c. Bay Final, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, by imported Yorkshire, and br. f. Finework, by Lexington, out of imported Filligree, by Stockwell. John F. Chamberlin has the following two engaged: Ch. c. Lord Zetland, by Lexington, out of Liz Mardiz, by imported Glencoe, and ch. f. Scramble, by Star Davis, out of Skedaddle, by imported Yorkshire. James A. Grinstead will be represented by the ch. f. Misdeal, by Gilroy, out of Mishap, by imported Knight of St. George, or by Phoebe Mayflower, by imported Phaston, out of imported Cicely Jopson, by Weatherbit. The fifth race will be a match of $500, dash of one mile, between Mr. Cottrill's ch. c. Harry Felter and P. Lorillard's b. c. Risk. The fourth and concluding race is a steeplechase handicap for all ages, over the usual course. The entries are Deadhead, 148 pounds; Meteor, 145 pounds; Wizard, 140 pounds, and Minnie Mac, 135 pounds. The betting on these races last night, at the Turf Exchange and Johnson's, was as follows:

MATCH—ONE MILE.

	Turf Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Harry Felter	$100	$200	$175	$200
Risk	75	150	175	200

MILE HEATS—THREE IN FIVE.

	Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Spindrift	$100	$140	$160	$170
Bigfellow	50	100	60	60
B. F. Carver	55	70	80	82
Total	$205	$310	$300	$312

SEQUEL STAKES.

Stables.	Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Sanford	$130	$160	$100	$150
Lorillard	50	50	60	75
Chamberlin	25	25	25	30
Grinstead	25	20	30	40
*Lewis & Co.	..	..	25	30
Total	$230	$255	$240	$325

* Lewis & Co. were not sold at the Turf Exchange.

STEEPLECHASE.

	Exchange.	Johnson's.
Deadhead	$100	$45
Meteor	40	20
Wizard	25	15
Minnie Mac	25	16
Total	$190	$96

POOL-SELLING AT LONG BRANCH ON TO-DAY'S RACES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 9.—Pool-selling was brisk at several places to-night on to-morrow's races. French pools were sold at $2 and $3 a ticket. The official auction sales were very heavy. Never before has money been so freely invested here on races. Four races will be run. Harry Felter, and Risk will compete in a mile race, and the betting on them is even. The second race, mile heats, will doubtless start Bigfellow, Spindrift, and Carver. The remarkable winning spurt of Spindrift yesterday makes him a strong favorite at $100 against $45 on Carver, and $40 on Bigfellow. The turfmen, believing that Spindrift cannot repeat his feat, have put many thousands on Bigfellow and Carver. The sales on the two-mile race were by stables, and it is uncertain what horses will start. Sanford's entries brought $200, Lorillard's $60, Grinstead's $40, and Chamberlain's $20. The steeplechase will be run by Deadhead, Minnie Mac, Wizard, and, probably, Meteor, some doubt regarding the latter arising from a vague rumor of lameness.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Three matches were trotted at Fleetwood Park yesterday in presence of a small number of spectators. The following is a

SUMMARY:

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Friday, July 9.—Match, $200, play or pay; mile heats, best three in five:

W. Hanson's b. m. Miss Drew, in harness	1
J. Dixon's b. g. Panic, to wagon	dis

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.42	1:24	2:49½

SAME DAY.—Match, $200; mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

J. Doty's s. g. Break-o'day	2	1	1	1
J. Brown's b. g. Hardroad	1	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.40	1:20½	2:44½
Second heat	.38½	1:20	2:41¼
Third heat	.37½	1:17	2:36
Fourth heat	.39	1:19	2:40

SAME DAY.—Match, $1,000; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. Hanson's b. m. Miss Drew	1	1	2	1
J. Dixon's b. g. Panic	2	2	1	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.41	1:25	2:54½
Second heat	.41	1:23	2:57
Third heat	.43	1:25	3:00
Fourth heat	.43	1:25	2:55½

LAST DAY OF THE EASTERN DUTCHESS MEETING.

AMENIA, N. Y., July 9.—There was a good attendance on this the last day of the meeting of the Eastern Dutchess Association.

The first race was for 2:45 horses, and resulted as follows:

M. Whipple's Judge Robertson	2	2	1	1	1
J. H. Goldsmith's Alley	4	3	2	2	2
J. H. Teat's Eastern New-York	3	5	4	4	3

Time—2:42, 2:42¾, 2:44¾, 2:45½, 2:46¼.

The second race was for horses of the 2:35 class. The following are the positions of the best three horses:

J. H. Goldsmith's Bateman	0	2	1	1	1
Zenas Burch's Rosa Burch	3	4	2	2	2
Robert Thoruton's Vesta	4	3	3	3	3

Time—2:35¼, 2:35½, 2:33¾, 2:36¾, 2:40½.

TROTTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 9.—The new Northampton Driving Association opened its first meeting yesterday with a race in the three-minute class, and one in the 2:38 class. The former was won by the chestnut gelding Dan, belonging to G. W. Swick, of Worcester, and the latter by Lady Bonner, belonging to G. Nutter, of Hartford. The meeting will be continued through to-day.

BETTING ON THE COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

A Paris pool was opened on the collegiate regatta at the Turf Exchange last night, and at 9:30 o'clock the record stood as follows:

	Tickets.		Tickets.
Yale	13	Dartmouth	0
Harvard	8	Amherst	0
Columbia	3	Williams } Field	5
Cornell	2	Brown }	
Bowdoin	1	Hamilton }	
Wesleyan	1	Union }	
Princeton	0		

INCREASE OF PORT CHARGES IN MALAGA.

The Collector of the Customs at this port has been informed by the Treasury Department at Washington that under a royal order dated May 14 a tax of about thirteen cents per ton will be levied in the port of Malaga, Spain, on all cargo laden for, or coming from, the United States. This new tax is in addition to the existing tonnage tax levied on vessels engaged in the American trade, making an aggregate tonnage tax of $1 16 per ton. The new tax went into effect June 5, 1875, and the purpose of its exaction is to defray the expenses of improving the harbor of Malaga.

BREAKING JAIL.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning three prisoners, confined in the Yorkville Police Court Prison, escaped in the following manner: They were confined in a double cell on the eastern side of the second tier and wrenched an iron brace, which upheld one of the benches, from the floor, and with it broke the lock of the door. They then walked along the platform to the stairway and ascended to the third tier on the southern side. Here, with a beam obtained in some mysterious manner from the prison yard, which they did not enter, they tore out a number of iron bars protecting a ventilating well, passed through, and by climbing along the window ledges which surround the shaft, reached the opposite window opening into the main hall of Court-house. They next forced the grating in front of this window by the same means, and effected an entrance to the hall. Here they had only to raise an outer window, through which they passed down the front steps of the building to the street. Edward Cuskley, the assistant keeper, asserts that when he went to bed at 12 o'clock the prisoners were in their cells. When Robert Cunningham, the keeper, arrived at 1 o'clock they had fled. How they obtained possession of the wooden beam cannot be surmised. It is suspected that the brace was left in a convenient place for the trio by one of the ten-day prisoners who are employed about the building and enjoy greater liberty than the others.

The escaped prisoners are: David Warner, awaiting examination on a charge of felonious assault; Francis Reilly, same charge, and William J. Glynn, a lawyer's clerk, charged with forging a check upon his employer for $275.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

HANGING OF MARK BROWN FOR THE MURDER OF SYLVESTER CARR, AT MONTICELLO, YESTERDAY—HISTORY OF THE CRIME—RUM DID IT—THE VICTIM'S DYING REMARKS—A SINGULAR CONTRIVANCE OF THE SHERIFF.

Mark Brown was hanged at Monticello, Sullivan County, yesterday, for the murder of Sylvester Carr, in the Village of Purvis, in that county, on the 3d of October last. Brown was a laborer in the lumber regions of that section, and lived at Purvis. He was very intemperate, and when intoxicated inclined to be quarrelsome. Carr was a bartender in the tavern of Jack Sherwood, in the above village. On the 3d of October Brown was on a spree, and had been drinking at Sherwood's house all day. About 8 o'clock in the evening he went to the bar and called for more liquor, but Carr refused to let him have any more until he paid a bill he had contracted at the bar. A quarrel ensued, and Carr seized hold of Brown, threw him on the floor, choked him, and put him out of the house. About an hour afterward Brown came back into the bar-room, and drawing a pistol shot Carr in the head, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested at once and taken to Monticello and lodged in jail.

The case came up for trial on the 2d day of June last. The defense was insanity. Three days were occupied by the trial, resulting in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The prisoner's counsel at once moved for a new trial, which Judge Osborne denied, Judges Westbrook and Ingalls concurring in the decision. The counsel then applied to Gov. Tilden for a reprieve to give him time to make further efforts in behalf of his client. Judge Butts went to Albany on Wednesday for this purpose, but the Governor refused to grant a reprieve. This news was carried to the prisoner Thursday night. Having felt no hope of a different result, he received it unmoved. Ever since his sentence Brown received spiritual counsel from the different clergy of Monticello, and over a week ago professed religion. His wife, a young woman about twenty-one, and his child, about three years old, were constant sharers of his cell.

The execution took place in the jail yard at Monticello at 11:30. Judge Butts remained in the cell with Brown all the previous night. The prisoner smoked several cigars, but did not close his eyes in sleep. He maintained the most complete control over his feelings, showing not the least sign of faltering. He did not lose this remarkable control of himself to the last. On the scaffold he said that he did not remember the shooting, and hoped to be forgiven for it. His father was a drunkard, he said, and died in an inebriate asylum in England. After the cap was put on his head he made a brief prayer, and then the drop fell. He died by strangulation, but without a struggle. Only about thirty-five persons were present, but the body was exposed to public view after being cut down.

A singular incident of the execution was the attaching by the Sheriff of a small rope to the drop-weight of the scaffold, connecting with the clapper of the Court-house bell. When the drop fell, this rope broke, and a solemn toll announced to the people that Mark Brown was dead.

Brown was a native of England, and was worth about $7,000, left him by his mother. This money has been placed in trust for the benefit of his family.

THE STATE FUNDS.

STATE TREASURER RAINES ASKS FOR AN INSPECTION OF HIS ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Thomas Raines has addressed the subjoined letter to the Public Auditor, and that official has complied with the request, and will make the examination next week:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, July 6, 1875. }

William E. Warren, Esq., Public Auditor and Accountant, New-York:

DEAR SIR: It is some two years since any party outside of the office has examined the books and accounts of the Treasury Department. I believe every account will be found to be correct and every dollar properly placed; but I consider it due to the people of the State that at least once in two years the affairs of the Treasurer should be examined by some expert accountant who is beyond the suspicion of undue influence or personal control. I therefore request that at your earliest convenience you will proceed to Albany and thoroughly examine all the books and accounts in the Treasury Department. I will place my assistants under your direction, so far as you think necessary, and I doubt not you will receive the cordial co-operation of the Controller and Auditor. Requesting an early reply, I remain, very truly, yours,

THOMAS RAINES, State Treasurer.

BASE-BALL.

CLOSE CONTEST BETWEEN THE MUTUALS AND ATLANTICS—OTHER GAMES—ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A game of base-ball, the third in a series for the championship, was played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday afternoon, between the Mutual Club, of this City, and the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn. Both sides worked hard for the victory, and their playing was very good, no runs being made on either side during five successive innings. The Mutual being very much the superior club, however, a victory for them was looked for beforehand. The game began at 3:50 P. M., with the Mutuals first at the bat. During the early part the Atlantics made several changes in the positions of their men, Clinton being called in as pitcher, and Cassidy placed at right field, and Boyd at first base. On their side, Moore, Pabor, Boyd, and McGee each did well at the bat. The game was won by the Mutual Club, the score standing 9 to 2 in their favor at the end, as follows:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Holdsworth, r. f.	2	2	1	1	Fleet, 2d b.	0	0	3	1
Start, 1st b.	2	2	11	0	Cassidy, p.	0	0	3	0
Hallihan, s. s.	1	1	0	2	Moore, s. s.	0	0	2	1
Hicks, c. f.	1	1	2	0	Boyd, r. f.	1	1	6	0
Gerhardt, 2d b.	1	1	3	4	Pabor, l. f.	1	1	2	0
Booth, l. f.	0	0	2	0	Nichols, 3d b.	0	1	1	0
Nelson, 3d b.	2	1	2	1	Knowdell, c.	0	0	5	1
Barnie, c.	0	1	4	3	Clinton, 1st b.	0	1	0	3
Gedney, p.	0	0	2	3	McGee, c. f.	0	0	5	2
Total	9	9	27	14	Total	2	4	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	5*	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—9
Atlantic	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Umpire—Mr. Mathews, of the Mutual Club.
Time of game—one hour and thirty minutes.
First base by errors—Mutual, 7; Atlantic, 1.

A game was also played yesterday afternoon on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, by the Chelsea and Frontier Clubs, of Brooklyn. It began at 4:35 P. M., and turned out to be a very one-sided game. The playing on the part of the Chelseas was good, but that of the Frontiers was very poor. On the Chelsea side Rule and West led at the bat, and Dunn and Clare did well in the field, the latter as catcher. On the Frontier side Quinn did the best batting, and Hussey's pitching was quite good. Carney played well in the field, making five very good fly catches. The game was won by the Chelsea Club by a score of 19 to 1. The Chelseas have not lost a game this season thus far. This is the second game between these clubs. The first one was also won by the Chelseas by a score of 4 to 3. The following is the score of yesterday's game by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Chelsea	6	4	0	1	2	0	3	1	2	—19
Frontier	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Umpire—Mr. Brown, of the Mystic Club.
Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.
First base by errors—Chelsea, 10; Frontier, 4.
Runs earned—Chelsea, 4; Frontier, 0.

There will be a game on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D., this afternoon, between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Mutuals, of this City.

On the Capitoline Grounds, this afternoon, the Concord and Nameless Clubs, both of Brooklyn, will play a game.

The champion Commercial nine (Equitable Life) are to play the Alpha nine, of Harlem, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Sixth avenue, on Saturday. An interesting game is expected.

A WISE DOG.

Mr. Hermann A. Lang, a florist, residing in Worcester, Mass., has a dog concerning which the *Gazette* tells this story: "It is only a year old, and of the Prince Edward's Island breed, and is the constant companion of Mr. Lang's boy, four years of age. Not long since the boy got possession of a hatchet which he had been forbidden to touch, and went about hacking things generally, and endangering his own legs. After watching him a short time the dog approached, took the hatchet away from the boy, carried it into the garden, and buried it, and when the child attempted to dig it up the dog drove him off and lay down over the buried hatchet, effectually preventing the boy from recovering it."

MORMONS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Mormons have established a branch of their Church and a newspaper called the *Adventurer* at Clarksburg, West Va. The Fairmount *Index* says: "There is quite a number of this sect in Mannington district, in this county, and in the neighborhood of Shinnstone."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Samuel L. Blatchford, weigher in the Custom-house, was promoted yesterday to be Deputy Collector, vice Mr. Alfred F. Puffer, deceased.

The vacancies created in the Department of Taxes, by the recent removal of temporary clerks, will not be filled until September next.

The Supervisor of the City Record, Col. Farrell, has obtained leave of absence for two months, on account of ill health. He has left for Colorado.

Safford Reinhardt, aged fifty-two, of No. 234 Third street, was fatally injured by falling from his truck at the foot of Stanton street yesterday.

The Young Men's Christian Association reception will take place on Monday evening next, at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.

Mr. Jacob Rubino, who failed to meet his engagements in Wall street on Thursday, yesterday paid up all his differences on gold and stocks in full.

The funeral of John V. Gridley, Jr., one of the clerks in the office of the Corporation Counsel, who was drowned in the East River, on Wednesday last, took place yesterday from the Universalist Church, at the corner of Downing and Bleecker streets.

A library of miscellaneous works was sold last evening, by the Messrs. Leavitt, at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms, at 7:30 o'clock. All the books sold very low, Evert A. Duyckinck's *History of the World* bringing but $12, and a superb copy of Doré's *La Sainte Bible* but $45.

A meeting of the first mortgage bond-holders of the New-Jersey Midland Railroad Company has been called, to be held on July 14, at noon, in Room No. 2, No. 152 Broadway, to confer upon a basis of organization as will not load the road with an indebtedness it cannot sustain.

The management of the People's Line of splendid steam-boats to Albany have made extensive arrangements to meet the demands of the traveling public during the ensuing seasons of enjoyment at Saratoga, by placing on the line an additional steamer, the St. John, recently decorated and refitted for the occasion.

By to-day's mail $10,000 of the amount subscribed by the merchants of New-York in aid of the sufferers by the earthquake in May last which destroyed the City of Cúcuta and neighboring towns in the Republics of Colombia and Venezuela will be remitted to the persons charged with its distribution. Up to date the total amount received by the committee reaches $11,550.

Three cases of hatters' plush, which were seized on April 26 by the Custom-house authorities, were released yesterday to the importers, Messrs. P. Schulhoff & Co., upon payment of all duties due. The firm also executed a bond in the United States District Court for the entire value of the goods. The suit which was brought against them in the court will be tried at the Fall Term.

Mr. A. R. Macdonough, the Secretary and Transfer Agent of the Erie Railway Company, yesterday addressed a communication to Mr. George W. McLean, the President of the New-York Stock Exchange, informing him that the transfer office of the company had been removed to the general office, No. 312 Duane street, at which place the transfer-books would be reopened on the 14th inst.

A committee of ladies, admirers of the humane labors of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, are raising funds to procure a silken flag for the head-quarters of the society. It is proposed to have it made of white silk, with the well-known emblem of the society embroidered on the centre. The banner is to be twenty feet long by twelve feet wide.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas G. Alvord, of Syracuse, has been presented with a handsome double-seat buggy-wagon of superior manufacture and finish. This handsome testimonial is the gift of a number of his colleagues in the last Assembly, as a mark of their appreciation of his parliamentary and personal conduct in the Legislature. The subscription list contains the names of members of both parties.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday Controller Powell paid to the County Treasurer $250,000 to carry on the City Government.

In a few days the Assessors will send the tax rolls for this year to the Board of Supervisors for confirmation.

Frank Smith, aged fourteen, of No. 23 Devoe street, was sent to the House of Refuge, yesterday, for stealing $6 from his mother.

Mrs. Parlane, who fell from the roof of her residence at No. 176 Front street, on Thursday, died yesterday from the effects of her injuries.

John Fox, aged forty-four years, while engaged yesterday morning in excavating a bank of earth at the corner of Bedford avenue and Bergen street, was struck on the head by a falling tree and instantly killed.

The Board of Police and Excise met yesterday and revoked the license of Louis Weber, proprietor of Myrtle Avenue Park, and reappointed George R. Ammond general clerk and book-keeper of the department, at a salary of $1,800.

During the past week City Treasurer Cunningham paid on account of the half-yearly interest on the city debt $775,470. During the months of May and June and the first week of July the Treasurer paid off $1,447,500 of the principal of the debt.

Mr. James Howe presented to the Mayor yesterday a remonstrance, signed by a number of property-owners, against the repairing of Bridge street, as provided for by a resolution of the Common Council passed June 28.

John Cullen, aged fourteen, and Michael McCauley, aged sixteen, were arrested yesterday, the former for breaking into a bakery at the corner of Hicks and Atlantic streets, and the other for breaking into the cabin of a canal-boat at the foot of Washington street.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of City Works, yesterday, L. Hickey was awarded the contract for building a sewer on Richard street, between Partition and Vandyke streets, at $5,520. For building a sewer in Fourth street, from Smith to Bond, James Rickard & Co. bid $2,147 73, and were awarded the contract. J. L. Mott was awarded the contract, at $4,900, for furnishing a basin, lamp-posts, and iron railings at the intersection of Broadway, South Sixth and Fourth streets.

A report is being prepared by the Brooklyn Aldermanic Committee on Bridges, the members of which recently visited Chicago and other Western cities for the purpose of examining the draw-bridges in use in those places. The object of the committee was to ascertain what style of bridge would be best to adopt for bridging the Gowanus Canal. The committee will recommend in their report the tunneling of the canal at various places where bridges now span it.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Harvison, residing at No. 128 William street, Newark, shot himself with a loaded revolver yesterday afternoon.

Chancellor Runyon heard argument yesterday in Newark upon the application of Matthiessen & Wiechees, against the construction of a bridge at the foot of Washington street, Jersey City. He took the papers, and a decision is looked for at an early day.

The Coroner's Jury who investigated the cause of death of Lawrence Murns, who died suddenly in the Hudson County Jail last night, returned a verdict that Murns died of compression of the brain and from the effects of drinking too much liquor, and they censured the Hoboken and Hudson County authorities for not properly treating the man.

At a convention of delegates of the various posts of the Hudson County G. A. R., the following officers were elected for the battalion, which is to attend the New-Jersey Soldiers' Re-union at Newark, on the 27th inst.: Colonel, E. P. Reichhelm; Lieutenant Colonel, George Sipp; Major, Abram Ryerson; Quartermaster, C. Woerner; and Surgeon, Dr. Paul McNeil.

A tough question for the lawyers has arisen in New-Jersey. The present Constitution of the State provides that Sheriffs shall be elected for one year, but shall not be elected more than three terms in succession. At the last session of the Legislature a proposed amendment making the term three years was adopted, and will be voted upon by the people next Fall. Should present incumbents who are entitled to renomination be re-elected, they would be chosen for three years under the amendment, and, having already served one or more years, their election would be unconstitutional. The question, therefore to be solved is, whether the terms already served shall be deducted from the three years, and whether this can be done, and it has been referred to the Attorney General of the State for his decision.

NEW-YORK CITY CHURCH EXTENSION AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church met yesterday at No. 805 Broadway, J. B. Cornell in the chair. The statistics of the work for the month of June show the number of officers and teachers to be 360; number of scholars, 4,017; missionary and pastoral visits, 2,534; pages of tracts distributed, 11,776. A committee of three was appointed to examine into the accounts for the past six years of the Treasurer of the Mission in Seventy-sixth street. The annual reports of the society were distributed. They show the receipts for the year were $48,813 70, and the expenses $48,638 55, leaving a balance of $175 15. In the property account the receipts were $22,275 76, and the expenditures, $22,165 76. The number of churches and Sunday-schools is 17, with a membership of 1,786, 386 teachers, and 4,385 scholars; 1,831 sermons were preached, 52,363 pastoral and missionary visits made, 326,827 tracts distributed, 659 temperance pledges obtained, 385 funerals attended, 395 baptisms, and 544 conversions; 678 garments were furnished, and 199 families relieved.

A THROUGH TICKET HALF-WAY AROUND THE GLOBE.

Early next week an arrangement, recently perfected by the Erie Railway Company, will go into effect, by which through tickets from New-York to Australasia, Japan, China, and India may be purchased. The route will be via the Erie Railway, Union and Central Pacific Railways to San Francisco, and thence by steamer to the points indicated. Under this arrangement passengers will be able to secure their berths in the steamers at the time of purchasing their tickets, and will each be allowed to carry 250 pounds of baggage free. The steamships Oceanic, Belgic, and Gaelic, formerly of the White Star Line, are now in service between San Francisco and China and Japan, and on the 15th inst., the Oceanic will sail from San Francisco on her first trip. The rates of fares will be as follows: From New-York to Honolulu, first-class, $213; third-class, $95; to Auckland, $238 and $165; to Sidney, $338 and $165; to Melbourne, $363 and $175; to Yokohama, $388 and $150; to Shanghai, $438 and $165; to Hong Kong, $438 and $165; to Calcutta, $600, first-class. The distance between New-York and San Francisco by this route is 3,359 miles, and from San Francisco to Calcutta, 9,384 miles, making the total distance to be traveled 12,743 miles.

PROJECT TO SEPARATE WILLIAMSBURG FROM BROOKLYN.

The Citizens' Association of Williamsburg, composed of extensive property-holders in the Eastern District, heard a preliminary report last night from a committee appointed at their last meeting to take into consideration the relations of the two districts to each other, their comparative wealth, the advantages or disadvantages of consolidation, and the advisability of obtaining a repeal of the act of union and re-establishing an independent City of Williamsburg. Mr. Thomas A. Devyr read the report, in which he advocated a separation on the ground of economy and expediency. The report was a lengthy one, and was received by the meeting and made special subject for discussion at the next.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Annie Louise Cary is at the Everett House.

Richard Nevins, of Columbus, Ohio, is at the New-York Hotel.

Pay Inspector W. W. Williams, United States Navy, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Majors John C. Cash and Augustus S. Nicholson, of the United States Marine Corps, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gov. James M. Smith and Attorney General A. J. Hammond, of Georgia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Judge D. L. Follett, of the New-York Supreme Court; William L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., and Surgeon Major J. Jameson, of the British Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Bishop Charles T. Quintard, of Tennessee; Speaker Jeremiah McGuire, of Elmira; Assemblyman Thomas G. Alvord, of Syracuse; Richard Harrington, of Washington, and Surgeon F. E. Potter, United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Inspector Lockwood reported that he had inspected the scows and dumping board at the foot of Market street, and found the dumping board in a cleanly condition. Two scows filled with dirt and garbage were allowed to remain several hours at the wharf until the contents of the scows had become offensive, and the Inspector recommended that the scows be removed early every morning and not allowed to remain at the wharf all day. The report was transmitted to the Bureau of Street-cleaning. The petition of Congressman B. Willis requesting permission to fill in his sunken lots on the west side of Fifth avenue, at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Fortieth streets, with ashes, was denied.

BY POSTAL CARD.

The Taunton (Mass.) *Gazette* tells of a young man who recently conceived the brilliant idea of popping the question by postal card. Accordingly he dispatched one to the idol of his heart, bearing simply his name and the character "?" His feelings can be imagined on receiving by return mail a card inscribed most energetically "!" When last seen he had checked his trunk for Chicago, and was inquiring whether the price of through tickets to the West had been raised since the end of the railroad war.

NO REMEDY EXTANT equals DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR for all cases of sores, piles, burns and corns. It stops pain instantly and leaves no scar. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

YOUR WIFE CROSS on account of neuralgia, while PAIN PAINT positively cures all physical pain. For Catarrh, use WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR, established seventeen years.—*Advertisement.*

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9.—Printing cloths dull and unchanged.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Denmark, for London.—Capt. Glencross, British Army, Charles H. Townsend, George H. Deacon, Mrs. F. Van Thier, J. Morrison, William Bertretti, Cosello Bartholomeo, wife, and infant, Mr. Panlon, Mrs. Panlon, Miss A. Panlon, Miss E. Panlon, Joseph Grau, Mrs. Grau, Bernard Provins, Numa Duilenmier.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Hudson, from New-Orleans.—H. T. Forsyth, wife, child, and nurse, George Martin, wife, three children, and nurse, Capt. W. M. Dunbar, Mrs. L. Greenleaf, child, and servant, Miss L. Leeds, Miss G. Leeds, Mrs. C. Thayer, John Leeds, Miss S. Travis, Charles Rabb, W. H. Hunt, wife, and servant, I. S. Doane, John Rogerson, M. Nathan, wife, child, and servant, W. Huntington, W. R. Frisbie, M. B. Miller, Bradish Johnson, B. Rosenburg, T. Moroney and wife, and twenty-two in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:37 | Sun sets....7:32 | Moon sets.11:47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:40 | Gov. Island...1:29 | Hell Gate...2:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............FRIDAY, July 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Chester, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Germanic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Port au Prince, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Lachesnez, Havre, (direct,) G. Mackenzie; Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers.

Ships Pegasus (Br.,) Owens, Bristol, Eng., J. & C. Moore & Co.; Golden State, Delano, Shanghai, A. A. Low & Brothers.

Bark Hombarsund, (Norw.,) Pederson, Helsingfors, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Mary E. Thayer, McCarthy, Gibraltar for orders, R. S. Hand; Aquidneck, Butler, Nuevitas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Westmoreland, (Br.,) Kersten, Belfast, Ireland, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Seth M. Todd, Norwood, Montego Bay, Jam., G. Wessels.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans July 3, and S. W. Pass July 4, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Pottsville, Winnett, Philadelphia, with coal.

Bark Raffaelo, Liguri, (Ital.,) Sessarta, Genoa 55 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to J. B. Phillips & Sons. Passed Gibraltar June 6.

Brig Ysidora Riondi, (of Nassau,) Plummer, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Victoria, (of New-Haven,) Sanders, Barbados 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Nellie, Higgins, St. Croix 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche, Bros. & Co.

Brig Mary M. Williams, (of Nassau,) Hanna, New-Haven, with sugar to James Henry.

Schr. M. W. Drew, French, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to T. Hunton & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Ella R. Hill, Hill, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with lumber to De Camp & Co.

Schr. Nellie Clark, Clark, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Star Spangled Banner, Murray, New-Haven.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Freeman, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry H. Seavey, Seavey, New-Haven.

Schr. Sammy Ford, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Ray, New-Haven.

Schr. Elvira, Bancroft, Machias, with lumber to order.

Schr. Charles H. Miller, Groton, George's Banks, with fish to Haley & Co.

Schr. George W. Rogers, Scoffield, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. J. Clark, Northrup, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Greene Co., Tanner, Hyde, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Heany, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pecora, Mulford, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Quickstep, Hutchinson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. N. Gesner, Egbert, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Silvie, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Loud, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. A. Abell, Carr, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. L. Wilder, French, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. B. Smith, Bowman, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Eaton, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jesse B. Allen, Jones, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fly, Gardner, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Newport.

Schr. Buckeye, Buckley, Norwich.

Schr. J. Barrett, Lyons, Boston.

Schr. Lizzie Evans, Evans, Boston.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Stokes, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. Alexander, Eden, Greenport.

Schr. S. J. Delan, Hendrickson, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, S.; cloudy.

RETURNED.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, hence July 7, for Savannah having been furnished with new boilers, it was found that the steam generated was not sufficient, and returned 8th, when, after some alterations, she sld again, but returned this P. M. for further change; will sail 10th if boilers found competent; if not, steamship Cleopatra will take her place in the line.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, July 7.—Sld. brigs Nellie Husted, Brewster, N. of Hatteras; Nellie Antrim, Weachman, Pascagoula.

HAVANA, July 8.—Sld. schr. F. D. Endicott, Endicott, N. of Hatteras; steamer Columbus, Reed, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 9.—Sld. for the United States, Louisa, Elizabeth Taylor, Screamer, John Campbell, Ingolf, Diana, Sophie, Helene, Annie Laurie, Harlstene, Nina Rowantree, Jens Brandis, E. H. Duvall, Araldo, and Ilpotar.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Kossack and Integridad.

Arr. out on the 4th inst., Ecliptic.

Arr. out on the 8th inst., Slains Castle, Gaspee, Antoinetta, the latter in the Channel; Bonito, Hamburg, and Princes Beatrice.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., Due Figlie, Commissary, Mercator, Capt. Meinardas, Francesco Chiazzaro, Paolo, France et Platte, the latter at Falmouth; Craig Owl, the latter at Leith.

QUEENSTOWN, July 9.—The Inman steamer City of Berlin, from Liverpool 8th inst., for New-York, sld hence to-day.

The White Star steamer Celtic left here at 10 this morning for New-York.

A Toilet Luxury.
LUNDBORG'S
California
WATER.
A Seasonable Requisite for the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath. Tourists and Country Sojourners. Fragrant and Refreshing. A Delightful Substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum.
Large Bottles, 75 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

REDUCED.
THIS DAY WE MAKE A LARGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DUCK AND
MARSEILLES VESTS.
THESE ARE THE BEST-FITTING AND ONLY THOROUGHLY SHRUNK VESTS IN THE CITY.
PRICES, $1 50 AND UPWARD.
DEVLIN & CO
Broadway and Grand st.
Broadway and Warren st.

STATEMENT
OF THE
TRAVELERS.
23D SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY.
HARTFORD, CONN., July 1, 1875.

ASSETS.	
Real estate owned by the company	$78,861 24
Cash on hand and in bank	115,423 38
Cash in hands of agents, or in transmission	90,132 74
Loans on first mortgages real estate	1,824,877 50
Deferred premiums	71,944 05
Accrued interest	70,945 95
United States Government bonds	380,740 00
State and municipal bonds	116,835 00
Railroad stocks and bonds	179,840 00
Bank and insurance stocks	500,720 00
Bills receivable	40,000 00
Total assets	$3,470,319 86
LIABILITIES.	
Reserve, four per cent., life department	$2,114,420 55
Reserve for reinsurance, accident department	169,003 18
Claims unadjusted and not due, and all other liabilities	168,634 95
Total liabilities	$2,452,062 68
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$1,018,257 18
Surplus as above, on four and one-half per cent. reserve, New-York standard	$1,228,499 73

JAS. G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.
New-York office—NO. 207 BROADWAY.

THE KEELY MOTOR.
See this week's SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN for a full account of the KEELY MOTOR—LETTERS from the INVENTOR, several CELEBRATED ENGINEERS, and others, relative to this extraordinary discovery, with EDITORIAL COMMENTS. To be had at all the news offices and at the office of publication. The three last numbers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN mailed on receipt of 25 cents. These all contain articles on this, the GREAT MECHANICAL SENSATION of the day, besides a large amount of other INFORMATION ON MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS.
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LONG BRANCH,
PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors.
OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.